Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5920. AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL. "IONDON :-F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane. Lombard Street, E. O. GBORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. Gordon & GOTUH, Ludgate Circus, E.O. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, AGENT, under the Firm name of Leadenhall Street. PARIS AND EUROPE :- GALLIEN PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK :-- ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourns and Sydney. BAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c. :- SIYLE & | THAVE this day Transferred the Agency Co., Square, Singapore. O. Heinszen | | of the Occidental and Oriental S. S. & Co., Manila. OHINA: - Macao, Mosses A. A. DE MELLO Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, Wilson, Nicholis & Co. Foochow, Hedge & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-FORD & Co. Banks. COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.) ECOGNISED by the International Convention of 20th April, 1862. CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ......... £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND......£800,000. HEAD OFFICE-14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS. AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: SAN FRANCISCO. BOURBON. Hononoro. MARREILLES, BOMBAY, OALQUITA," HANKOW. LEONS. FOOCHOW. SHANGHAI. MELECURNE, and SYDNEY. LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. MESSES C. J. HAMBRO & SON. The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be accertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on ill parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. F. COCHINARD, Hongkong, February 8, 1882. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.) LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Agent, Hongkong. ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

TATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-At 3 months' notice 3 % per Annum. n 5% n Current Accounts kepts on Torms which

may be learnt on application. Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman - WM. REINERS, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. M. E. Sassoon, Esq. Hon. F. B. Johnson. C. VINCENT SMITH, A. P. McEwen, Esq. Esq. A. McIver, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. F. D. BASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong ..... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq MANAGER. Shanghai ..... Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County Bale

HONGKONG. INCEREST ALLOWED. ON Ourrent Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily For Fixed Deposits:-For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

4 per cent. " 5 per cent. LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities; and every description of Banking and THE Undersigned has received instruc-Exchange business transacted. Lions from the SECOND MORTGAGES to the Sell by Public Auction, on

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Committee places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. J. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkorys, March 22, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

THE Have been appointed Agents for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tobio, at This Post. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkorig, February 1, 1884. NOTICE

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSEDATE OF Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Wiften CRASED on the 80th April; 1882. REES & Co.

**赊八月七年二十八百八千一英** 

HERMAN AARONS.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THAVE Established myself at this Port,

I as MERCHANT and COMMISSION

"AARONS & Co."

Office, Beaconsfield Arcade, No. 14, 3rd

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMPANY at this Port to Mr. F. E.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,

notify that I Have this day assumed

F. E. FOSTER,

Charge of the AGENCY of the OCCIDENTAL

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MONDAY,

the 10th July, 1882, on the Premises,

By Order of the Mortgagee—

1st Lot at 2.30 p.m.,-

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUND,

2nd Lot at 3 p.m . - .

GROUND.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

BRERETON & WOTTON,

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE AND ELEGANT ENGLISH

AND AMERICAN-MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PIANO, &c.

TIHE Undersigned has received instruc-

TUESDAY,

the 11th July, 1882, at 2 p.mb, at the

Residence of C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Esq.

The whole of his

VALUABLE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising:

English-made Cretonne-covered Draw-

ING-BOOM SUITE IN WAINUT, CANTON MAR-

BLE-TOP BLACKWOOD CENTRE and SIDE

TABLES, COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD &

COLLARD: WALNUT CARD TABLE, BRUSSELS

CARPETS, ORNAMENTS, SILK REP and LACE

CURTAINS, CHROMOS, BRONZES, HANDSOME

MANTLE MIRRORS, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS,

ENGLISH-MADE MANOGANY MOROCCO-

COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE, OAK EXTEN-

CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED and

AMERICAN WALNUT BEDSTEAD and BED-

Catalogues will be issued previous to the

The above will on view on Monday After-

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN PRAYA EAST.

WEDNESDAY.

the 12th day of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on

Subject to an Indenture of Mortgage.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUND,

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 65. Together with the 4 Substantially Built HOUSES known as the Brus

BUILDINGS, and 4 Large Granite GO-DOWNS in Praya, with 17 HOUSES

in Quart's Road East. Monthly Rental

the term of 980 years created by a Crown

For further Particulars and Conditions

BRERETON & WOTTON

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer;

Solicitors for the Mortgages.

for the above Houses \$1,025. The Pazzuses are held for the Residue of

Lease, dated the 14th July, 1861.

Hongkong, June 90, 1882.

dated the 22nd of September, 1879,

for the sum of \$50,000 and Interest

the Premises .-

of Sale, apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE, -As customary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1882.

MOOM SUITE WALNUT and MAHOGANY

WARDROBES, SHANGHAI BATH-TUB, AMERI-

MANTLE CLOCK, &c., &c.

CAN COOKING RANGE.

"Cringleford," Robinson Road West,-

tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

J. M. GUEDES,

Solicitors for the Mortgagec.

Auctioneer.

AND ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY at this Port

Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

and its Dependencies.

Auction, on

STREET.

Floor.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

Established February, 1845.

To Let.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

IT HE New FAMILY RESIDENCE sit-

Road, replete with every convenience,

8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes-

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

MODOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANGHAI ROAD,

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING

for the purpose of receiving a Report of

By Order of the Board of Directors.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,

LIMITED.

ITHE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE.

A KHAMISA & Co., I hereby give

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of

NOTICE.

MOLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW

AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE,

NOW OPEN AT

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Popular Prices:

FOUR SHOTS for......25 Cents.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 p.m.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

COMPANY'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.

MESSRS. BIRLEY & Co.'s OFFICES,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOTICE.

JAPAN.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

Hongkong, July 1, 1882.

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their

the Request of Messrs. N. M.

will be CLOSED from the 14th to:

Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held

. LOUIS HAUSCHILD.

Secretary.

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

J. GRANT SMITH.

MEYER & Co.

- 13au82

Secretary,

LIMITED.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

TENNIS LAWN, STABLING, &c.

Apply to

Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

For Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

Water-side. Inspection is invited.

uate next to Excelsion on Robinson

For Sale.

FRESH LEMONS. BATHING DRESSES. LADIES' TENNIS SHOES. CANVAS BOATING SHOES. WHITE CANVAS SHOES for SUMMER. ESTHETIC LAWN TENNIS HATS, Latest Novelty.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received from Foochow, their first supply of the New Season's Cumshaw Mixture in five and ten catty boxes. Price, delivered free to any address) \$ 7.50 per. 5 catty box.

LANE. CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. THE Undersigned will Sell by Public TATESSES W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THREFALL'S Export PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S \*\*\* DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen. SHLERY MOUSSEAUX (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts. GEO. R. STEVENS-& Co.

Registered in the Land Office as SECTION Hongkong, February 1, 1882. of MARINE LOT No. 6. Together with the HOUSE No. 17, JERVOIS STREET. FOR SALE. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

RAUTERT MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER. Registered in the Land Office as SECTION 4 doz. & Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES. A of MARINE LOT No. 171; Together Apply to with the HOUSE No. 65, WING-LOK SANDER & Co. Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY. New York, San Francisco, Sydney and Hongkong Depot for the World's Patented Articles. MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

EMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, STATION-ERY, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, ARTICLES of Useful Invention; ORGANS, PATENT ORGANITTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

General purchasing Agents for every description of American Goods. BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE. S. B. LEWIS, Manager. Hongkong, June 16, 1882.

FOR SALE. ULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881. FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 ths. MILLER & RICHARD'S Notice that I have WITHDRAWN from A Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS the Possession advertised by me, of their SION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, GLASS and TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in STOCK and PREMISES. SHIVER WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN, &c. fairly good condition). Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

FOR SALE.

& E. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE. D. CARTE BLANCHE. GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882. WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.) XYASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use VV of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office. To Let. TO LET.

ATO. O. SEYMOUR TERRACE. Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL No. 4. OLD BAILEY STREET. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkovg, June 24, 1882.

TO LET. AFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR of "MARINE HOURS," West Side. These TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO APARTMENTS have a Compradore's Room and Servants' QUARTERS on the Ground Floor. DR. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in YOROHAMA BAY. Call flag F.

E. R. BELILIOS. Hongkong, June 24, 1882. TO LET.

(Possession on 15th July Next.) HE Commodious HOUSE with Large AGENT for the SALE of the above COMPOUND, and a Chinese HOUSE COALS at Honggong, from and after this THE Commodicus HOUSE with Large stisched, No. 33, Pottingen Street.

E-R BELLIOS

Apply to

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

HOJ. H. TRIPP. Mitau Buhi Mail S. S. Co. Hungkong, April 26, 1882.

Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

LIMITED. NOTICE. COMMENCING on SUNDAY, the 9th

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

Instant, the Departures of NIGHT-BOATS on the Hongkong-Canton Line will be as follow:— To Canton. From Canton. Powan,—

on Tuesdays,....) On Mondays,....` " Wednesdays, n Thuradays, ... " Fridays, ..... .. Saturdays, . Kinngchow,— On Sundays,.....) 🚆 On Mondays,....). 🚉 🛚 " Wednesdays, · Tueвdays,..

... Thursdays, Fridays,.....J By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretaru. Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NFORMATION has been Received by this GOVERNMENT, that a WRECK lies b.m. ive miles South-West of the Entrance to SAN FRANCISCO HARBOUR, and that it is marked by a Liont Vessel. By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1882. TOK KEE. COAL MERCHANT,

33, WING HING LANE, HONGKONG, TEEPS on hand for Sale all Kinds of IN STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rate; also has always Powerful STEAM LAUNCHES for HIRE at a reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, January 13, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER 22. PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS. MANILA ROPE, ANDERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS. &c., &o., &c. Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

" CULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Ex-D. ternal Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any cruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish at the Hongkono Horal on FRIDAY, the as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin 28th Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may the Directors, together with a Statement of be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear healthy, natural condition of the skin "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Che-

jy28 mists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. T IVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. L KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury). THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS NESS STOMACH DERANGEMENT FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THI SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDI GESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the jy28: safest and mildest pills for every constitu-

> In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

> PIARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness no appetite, furred tongue, disagrecable tuste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general de-pression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

> > Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

THE Undersigned having been appointed ACENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO. having been appointed Agrirs for the above Company, the Undersigned is prepared to accept MARINE RICKS at Current Rates and usual Discounts H. J. H. TRIPP. Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

尼三十月五年午壬

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG. The Steamship Captain Jarvis, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, July 6, 1882. STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship " Avoca" will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, 11th July, at 4 p.m. A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, June 30, 1882. FOR MANILA VIA AMOY. The Steamship

"Esmeralda," Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SHANGHAL Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates

for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-CHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.) The Co.'s Steamship Capt. Kirkpatrick, will be despatched on or

about the 12th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL The Co.'s Steamship

"Lacries." Captain Scale, will be despatched on or about the 15th July. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882. FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship Capt. Paulsen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 15th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.. Agents.Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

UNION LINE. FOR YOKOHAMA. The Steamship

"Yorkshire." Captain Lyon, due on or about the 12th Instant. will have immediate despatch for the above

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

Taking Cargo at through rates to MEL-BOURNE and ADELAIDE, and to NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The A 1 British Steamer "Oakdate" Cargo impeding at once landed ar will have quick despatch. risk and expense.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents---Hongkong, July 3, 1882.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship Commandant Dinie will be despatched SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from

G. DE CHAMPEAUX Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Co.'s Steamship Commandt. Du Temple, will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL The Steamship
"Glenearn."
Captain Dukz, will be
despatched as above or

or about the 22nd Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTERON & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1882,

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Steamers.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA. FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY

AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo and Passengers to ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND PORTS, FIJI and NEW CALEDONIA.)

The Steamship Captain Tuom, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 14th July, For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE S.S. "Menmuir." (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENS. LAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to

NEW ZEALAND.) The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. a Steamer " Cattorthum."

Capt. MILLER, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 25th July. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 29, 1882. Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship DUNBAR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The American Ship

FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1882. FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

The 3/3 A.1.1. German Bark F. Ulrich, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, June 17, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship Lucy A. Nickela,"

Nickels, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Chartered Str. Moray. having arrived from the above Ports.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills, of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods Cargo impeding the dischargo will be at once landed and stored at Consigness

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, July 7, 1882. yl4

THE S. S. "ARRATOON APCAR! Captain A. B. MAcTavish, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived. L Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature. and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Consignees are hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately none will be entertained after the 12th

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM

KOBE AND NAGASARI CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to while in their Bills of Lading for countersigns.

ture, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of remain-ing on board after Torspay, the 430 Instant, will be landed and stored at [km. signess expense and rink. No Fire Lisuration will be effected.

E. J. E. WREE, Ayeri Miteu Bishi **Alali 6, 8, t3**a Hongkong, July 3, 1682,

coast; and preparations commence in

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. No. 53, Queen's Road East, (OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT), RE NOW LANDING, EX BRITISH BARQUE "STILLWATER."

# DEVOE'S NONPARIEL BRILLIANT KEROSINE OIL,

150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES. OAKUM.

TAR. TURPENTINE

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

ALIFORNIA RACKER

> OMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 to tins, and loose. Alphabetical BIS-Fancy Sweet Mired BISCUITS. Ginger CAKES.

> > Soda BISCUITS

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT. OATMEAL.

HOMINY. CORNMEAL. TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE. Boneless CODFISH. Prime HAMS and BACON. Eagle Brand Condensed MILK PEACH and APPLE BUTTER. Pickled OX-TONGUES. Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces. Paragon MACKEREL in 5 to cans. Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans. Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 21 th cans. Assorted Canned VEGETABLES. Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT. Stuffed PEPPERS. Assorted PICKLES. MINCEMEAT. COMB HONEY in Original Frames. Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS. Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS. Lunch TONGUE. McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE. Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON. Green TURTLE in 21 ib cans.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES including: TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS. ALMONDS and RAISINS. PICNIC TONGUES.

COCOATINA. ' Van Houten's COCOA. LIEBIG'S & EPP'S COCOA. FRENCH PLUMS. PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT. SAUSAGES. BRAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER. DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES. ANCHOVIES. ASPARAGUS. SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS. CHAMPAGNES.

HIEDSIECE'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL. VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN. JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts. CLARETS-

CHATEAU MARGAUX. CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts. CHATEAU LAFITE, 1REA GRAVES, BREAKFAST CLARET,

SHERRIES & PORT-SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-TILLADO. SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.-'1 and 3-ster HENNESSY'S BRANDY. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. ROYAL GLENDER WHISKY, CHARTREUSE.

CURACAO. ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S M BITTERS.

MARASCHINO.

BASS'S ALE, L SAUNDER GUINNES PILSE

### Mails.

NOTICE, COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS,

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA. PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALOUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

S. S. SINDH, Commandant LEQUERRE, carrying on their trade between Kongko above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and ac- their ships of war lying in the harbour they cepted in transit through Marseilles for the were welcomed and entertained by the principal places of Europe.

Noon of 12th July, 1882. p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on other. The French, however, taking the the 12th July, 1882. (Parcels are not advantage of the incapability of the native

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

Insurances. NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at per cent. nett premium per annum. NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN. SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. | PAID-UP, £200,000. PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed ACENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates. GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

WANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)....Tls. \$20,000.00 PERMANENT RESERVE......Tls. 230,000.00 Special Reserve Fund......Tls. 290,553.95 | place is situated far out and cannot be left a TOTAL CAPITAL and Ac-

...Tls. 940,553.95 cumulations, 6th April, 1882..... Directors. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAL. Mesars RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

A. J. M. Inverserry, G. H.

LONDON BRANCH: Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co... RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhil

parts of the World. Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest | ter. Moreover there is great danger to on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the Premia paid by them. RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, May 8, 1882. MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fundupwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income **E** 250.000

ITHE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. SIGNEES of the following Cargo requested to send in their Bills of the Undersigned for counterand take immediate delivery. has been landed and stored at l expense.

prance has been effected. x Yangtsé: der, from London ee Birds Skins, from Lesses Birds' Skins,

# To-day's Advertisements: To-day's Advertisements.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

CIR,-The recent news respecting the stations of some of the French ships of war around Tonquin in the first week of April has been inserted in the papers. then this has passed as a rumour, there being no known authority for the truth of COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, it. The news which strikes us with astonishment is that the French had, on the 25th TAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS of April, invaded the metropolis of Tonquin and got possession of it. It seems to have been the fact that the French General at Saigon and the French Ambassador at Hue sent a despatch to Annam stating that the ships of war lying around were in-N THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, tended for driving away the Black Flags in 1882, at Noon, the Company's order to protect the Western Merchants in with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, river and Yunnan without any disturbance, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the and that no interference with the locality (of Annam) would be made.

When the French Naval Officers had Civil Officers of Tonquin, and the French Shipping Orders will be granted until-crews lodged on the mainland for more than 20 days, during which period neither Cargo will be received on board until 4 of the parties had any difference with the to be sent on board; they must be left at officers to make any preparations for action, the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are re- The death of the Governor Wong and the Vice-Admiral Lai resulted. The suddennoss of the invasion of Tonquin has been quite unreasonable. Tracing back the relations between the French and Annam we find that in the year 1862, the French, along 1713 with their consorts the Spaniards, invaded the three provinces in Saigon. The war continued for three years, and at last the three provinces were yielded to the French by the Annamese on a treaty of peace being made. Peace continued for some time, after which the French tried to possess the other three interior provinces of Saigon. but the Annamese refused to accede to this arrangement. In consequence of this refusal, in 1874, the French had many ships of war around Tonquin and attacked several places, capturing and ill-using many of the native officers. In a battle, however, the French Commander-in-chief was slain. Afterwards a Treaty was made between the French and Annamese Governments that the places which had been taken by the French should be restored to Annam; that the provinces of Saigon be given up by Annam to the French to be governed by them; that hostilities should cease between both Governments for ever and that Mercantile pursuits should be carried on. Now the question arises, -For what reason did the French invade Tonquin this time? Do the French mean that Annam could not keep up the Treaty on account of its inability to prevent interference with the French merchants by the Black Flag. -Enquiries having been made of mer-

to show that the Black Flag had been under the protection of Annam before the Treaty was made in regard to commercial pursuits. The Annamese Government had permitted the Black Flag to station at Po Shing for keeping out any plundering rebels. In the troubles of the rebellion Admiral Fung of the Chinese Government led an army over to exterminate the rebels. and during that time the Black Flag were also very anxious to lend a hand in driving out the rebels. The reason why the Annamese Government has not exercised its authority to keep the Black Flag out of the place is because it has been found that the day unguarded. Since the Treaty regarding the commercial pursuits was made, the number of vessels passing out and into the harbour of Po Shing has been enormous. The annual amount of duty is very great. From this it may be seen that no inter. SHOP adjoining same. ference had been offered to the French mer-H. PINCKVOSS, WM. MEYERINE, chants by the Black Flag. If the French had reasoned that the Black Flag had alkin WHEELER, the French Commander-in-chief and that consequently, the Government must insist on the Black Flag being driven away, it is an absurdity; for European nations would also deem such a thing sufficient reason for initiating hostile action. If the French were going to create a disturbance for that reason, then the hostility would be too bitter to cease. With reference to the inability of the French merchants to get commerce introduced into Policies granted on Marine Risks to all Yunnan, no Treaty has been made by the Chinese Government concerning that matsteamers sailing along the Kongko river, owing to the swift currents and the amount of deposits in the river. This suggestion has been made by the Committee of the French department. The Annamese Government has had nothing to do with these obstacles. No one can see the reason why the French Government should have invaded Tonquin and taken it. From this it may be seen that the French Government

chants, the facts obtained from them seem

is unfaithful to all the other nations on the Now Tonquin to Annam is like the right arm to the body, and Tonquin to China is like an outer wall to the house. If the right arm were hurt the body would suffer, and if the outer wall were thin the house could be looked into. If the Annamese Government cannot secure Tonquin how can it be a dependency to China, and if the Chinese Government cannot devise means to help Annam how can it secure its own house and make its outer wall fast. If the Annamese Government complains with reason and the Chinese Government argues with reason, let us ask what would be the answer from the French Government? AN OLD INHABITANT OF HANOL

## Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1882, at 3 p.m. To be followed by the 8. 8. 768/770 = 5 cases Cotton | COPTIC on or about the 29th Instant. Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received he Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the Without to sailing. apporton of 25 % made on all

SAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

can, Central and South American hould be sent to the Company's addressed to the Collector of Cusn Francisco. urther information as to Freight age, apply to the Agency of the y. No. 50a, Queen's Road Central F. E. FOSTER.

stong, July 8, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA. The Steamship "Arratoon Apcar," Capt. A. B. MacTavisu, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA. Steamer Captain Turron, will be

DAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates | for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-CHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.) The Co.'s Steamship Bellerophon.

Capt. Freeman, will be despatched on or about the 15th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

10-DAY, near Hongkong Hofel, an Envelope, addressed to Singapore,

amount of \$124, the Nos. of which are Please communicate with "A. G.," care of the China Mail OFFICE.

containing halves of BANK NOTES to the

Hongkong, July 8, 1882. CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Hold at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3.30 o'Clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividend. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order. W. H. RAY, Hongkong, July 8, 1882. TO BE LET.

THE ELIGIBLE BUSINESS PRE-MISES lately in the occupation of Messrs MacEwen, Frickel & Co., No. 43. Queen's ROAD; also GODOWNS and

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, June 5, 1882.

TO BE LET. (WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.) TTHE HOUSE, No. 1, ALBANY, -8 ROOMS

and Servants' Offices. Garden and STABLING. GAS and WATER laid on. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, June 5, 1882.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Menther the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEXA, British barque, Capt. G. Robb -D. M. Hutchison. Ancнos, British barque, Captain Ed. В Halliday. - Borneo Company, Limited. C. T. Hook, British steamer, Capt. W.

Jarvis.—Ah Yon & Co. EMBLEM, British ship, Capt. W. Roberts.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Müller.—Siemssen & Co. Ingo, German steamer, Capt. J. Jesselsen. Siemssen & Co.

Felicia, German steamer, Captain A.

Kaisow, British barque, Capt. J. Gadd. -Adamson, Bell & Co. Moray, British steamer, Captain Wm. Tutton.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. Solway, British steamer, Captain Robt. Jarvis.—Eutterfield & Swire. VALPARAISO, German barque, Captain F.

Meyer.-Melchers & Co. SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. July 8, Himalaya, British steamer, 514, W. R. Beedle, Haiphong July 5, and Hoihow 7, 3 a.m., General. - CHINESE. July 8, Asia, Danish steamer, 880, Djorup, Chinkiang July 2, General.

JARDINE, MATRESON & Co. July 8, C. T. Hook, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, Penang and Singapore June 28, General.—AH YON & Co. July 8, Glenfalloch, British steamer, 1480. J. W. Burch, Foochow July 6, Tes .-JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES. Invoices to accompany Over- July 8, Sallee, for Holhow, &c. 8, Surpedon, for Singapore and Penang. 8. Canton, for Saigon.

8, Rosetta, for Shanghai.

8, Polices, for Amoy, &c.

8, Sunda, for Nagasaki & Yokohama. 8. Hai-kain, Chinese gunboat, for Foothow. 8, Wing-poa, Chinese gunboat, for 8. Sunda; for Nagasaki and Yokohama. 8. Namoa, for Coest Ports.

OLEARED. Fortune, for Bangkok. Roderick Hay, for Pellew Islands. Hainan, for Hothow, &c. Ingo, for Nagasaki, &c. Pelham, for Whampon.

Alwine, for Canton. Emuy, for Manila. Miramar, for Swatow and Amoy. Nam-vian, for Pakhol.

> PASSENGERS. Arrived.

Per Himalaya, from Haiphong, &c., 35 Per Asia, from Chinkiang, 18 Chinese. DEPARTED.

Per Rosetta, for Shanghai, Messrs W. W. Noel and Lubeck, Mr and Mrs Ginart and child, Mr and Mrs W. S. Young and 2 servants; from Gravesend, Dr and Mrs Focke 2 children and nurse, and Mrs Anderson's The Company's Chartered | 2 amabs; from Bombay, Mr A. A. Borradaile ; from Colombo, Mr Harford. Per Sunda, for Nagasaki, Mesars Cassumbhoy and Hyder Ally; for Yokohama, Mr despatched for the above Ports on SATUR- | G. Chippendale, and Lieut. C. P. Lloyd. Per Namoa, for Swatow. Mr and Mrs. R. G. Alford; for Amoy, Mrs Lowe, and | 7.30 P.M. Miss Hardley.

Per Fokien, for Amoy, Mr J. M. Veejifdar ; for Foochow ma Amoy, Mr C. Byramjyl5 jee; for Taiwanfoo, Mr. D. Jemsetjee. Per Saltce, for Hoihow, &c., 12 Chinese. Per Sarpedon, for Singapore and Penang, 418 Chinese. Per Canton, for Saigon, Mr J. Jaques, and 7 Chinese.

> To DEPART. Per Emuy, for Manila, Mr. Mrs and Miss Thuzet, 4 Europeans, and 170 Chinese, Per Hainan, for Hoihow, &c., 80 Chinese. Per Ingo, for Nagasaki, &c., 6 Europeans. Per Miramar, for Swatow and Amoy, 130

SHIPPING REPORTS The British steamer Himalaya reports: Fine weather with light S.E. winds through

The German steamer Asia reports: Calms and fine weather. The British steamer T. C. Hook reports: Variable winds and fine weather through-

The British steamer Glenfalloch reports Moderate steady monsoon and fine clear

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close:

For NAGASAKI, WLADIVOSTOCK AND NICOLAJEFSK.— Per Ingo, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 9th

Per Nam-vian, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 9th inst., instead of as previously notified. SINGAPORE AND LONDON. Per Glenfolloch, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,

For PAKHOL ---

viously notified. FOR SWATOW AND AMOY .-Per Miramar, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

the 9th inst., instead of as pre-

jy31 | For SAIGON. Per Paladin, at 4:30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst. For STRAITS AND BOMBAY .-

Per Avoca, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th July. FOR AMOY AND MANILA. Per Esmeralda, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday,

the 11th inst. For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA .--Per Moray and Arratoon Apear, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

HOURS OF CLOSING THE FRENCH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing

Mails, &c., by the French Contract Day before departure (or Saturday if the departure be on Monday),—
5 P.M.—Muney Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the NIGHT Box, which is always

open out of Office hours. Day of departure,-A.M.-Post Office opens. A.M.-Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter

and patterns ceases. 11.10 A.M.-Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M.—When the Post Office closes entirely. 11.40 A.M.-Late Letters may be posted Fee of 10 cents until time of

# .. General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 11:-2 p.m.-Auction of Household Furniture. &c., at the residence of C. H. Hoswell, 4 p.m. -C. T. Hook leaves for Straits. 4 p.m. - Avoca leaves for Bombay.

5 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila. Wednesday, July 12:-

THURSDAY, July 13:--FRIDAY, July 14:-Nelson leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown

&c. on or about this date.

SATURDAY, July 15 3 p.m. -Moray and Arratoon Apear leave for Singapore, &c.

Transfer Books of Hongkong Hotel Co.

TUESDAY, July 18 -Transfer Books of Chine Traders' Ins. Co. Ltd., closed from the date to fist Instant

TUESDAY, July 25 :---Catterthun leaves for Sydney and Melbourne on or about this date. FEIDAY, July 28 :-4 p.m. - Meeting of Shareholders of the

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited,

at Hongkong HoteL MORDAY, July 31 :--8,80 p.m. Meeting of Shareholders of the China Traders' Ins. Co. Ltd., at Head Office.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW Shipping.

5.30 p.m. - Kinngchow leaves for Canton. RELIGIOUS SERVICES L ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL -- ROV. C. M.

Evening 5.30 (a short service). Holy Com- and a hint is dropped that England is munion every Sunday, except the 2nd and | to be left alone in her intervention. 4th in the month. Military Service .- Rev. J. Ost, Acting Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8 A.M. Hely Communion on the second

the Parade Service. A.M. Morning Service, 11 A.M.—Rev. reinforced by 11,000 men. On the John Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, following day, the revolution appears to 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month,—Rev. C. J. Edge.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.-Rev. J. Ost, Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy Communion after Service on the third | they are determined to resist the Turkish

West. - Hongkong Christian Association Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.

J. B. Ost. and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Bervices in Chinese. Morning Prayer :--Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at to resist the Turkish troops, the Con-11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL -Service in

the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, Sr. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service. Benediction.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping. Goods per Arratoon Apear undelivere after this date subject to rent. 6 p.m. - Powan leaves for Canton.

Auctions. 2.30 p.m. -Auction of Piece or Parcel of Ground in Jervois Street, and at 3 p.m. in the Wing-lok Street.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841. 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS

DEUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUIsites, Toilet Requisites, English, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS Sods Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water. Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Acrated Waters. 23 The Manufactory is under direct an

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876. Passencers arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan

reference. The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

interest felt in the safety of the Suez The Emperor in quite homely language Canal, there is good reason for anxiety. said the other day to the Governor of It may be noted by the English Mail Hunan; "I guess Tseng must be bet-A.M.-Mails closed, except for Late papers that the complication to which ter by this time; just go and see him, recent telegrams have referred in and tell him that he is wanted here for which the Great Powers, the Porte, audience i and so the poor old man is and Arabi Bay seem to be equally torn from his books, his poetry, and the anxious to induce the Khedive to do some peaceful pursuits of his native village, thing or other-was foreshadowed as and launched once more into the whirl on board the packet with Late early as the end of May. As usual, pool from which he fain thought to have owing to the desire to blame the Liberal escaped. Kansuk was a comparative Government, or to throw responsibility paradise: in Canton he wil find much for the past upon the Conservatives, that is foreign to his to tes and habits it is somewhat difficult to arrive at the of thought. Theng is an ardent Confutrue bearings of the subject, apart from cionist, and inherits the family legacy political bias. That the weakness of of a poetical turn of mind. These will the Khedive had been overborne by the avail him little at his new post. In determined and rebellious action of these latter days, the problem presented Jr., Esq., Cringleford, Robinson Road Arabi Pasha and the leaders of the to many a Chinese official is not how to army, is undoubted; and it is plain rule the masses of his fellow country. that, in addition to riots, bloodshed and men, but how to control a handful of insecurity in Cairo and Alexandria, "the people from afar." The "Sand threats had been uttered against the Flat and the "Fragrant Circams" no life of the Khedive if he used foreign longer acknowledge the true doctrine, 3 p.m. -Auction of Valuable Property in aid against the so-called National Party. and where the first principle of good The declaration on the part of the Sultan government is wanting in the governed, that the Conference was unnecessary, the task of the governing is difficult Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of the news of military preparations made Kind nature, however, has supplied His Call and Europe.

by Arabi Pasha, and the fact that the Excellency with a few y spable safe. Canal was being guarded by England guards, if he will only more a proper and France, were followed by the an-use of them. In his last account of nouncement that Arabi Bey had stopped himself, he says, that he "lis growing his preparations in compliance with an terribly dull of hearing, and dim of Limited, closed from this date to 28th order from the Sultan. As the Turkish sight and so he can turn it deaf box Commissioner, sent to Cairo on the pre- to unpleasant remonstrances and sas text of dispensing with the proposed only what pleases his own eyes. Again, Conference, is said to have insisted he "cannot walk without the greatest upon obedience to the Porte, and as this effort." This is a real advantage. He 3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s news is followed closely by the intelli- need not scramble up the sigles, along Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San gence that the natives in Alexandria had the dacks, and down the ladders of every attacked foreigners and killed twenty, and gun boat, whose importunate Capain wounded the English, Italian and Greek wants a live Vicesoy on board. Treams Consuls, it looks passing strange when past career will be nonced tome to we find that (although Arabi Sey had soon. promised to obey the Khedive) the Khedive had summoned Turkish troops. Next comes the compromise between Mesers. John Brinsmess and Sons of

England for the expeditionary force, the anxiety for the safety, of the Canal anparently receiving special prominence in Reuter's messages. This rough summary takes us to the end of June, when Vaughan, R.N. Morning Service 11.30, a siego train is ordered to be got ready. On the 3rd of July, things assume a more bellicose aspect than ever, as Arabi Bey (the new Minister of and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of War) had proposed a levy of all men capable of bearing arms, and Union Church. - Soldiers' Service at 6.45 | the garrison of Alexandria had been following day, the revolution appears to become, not only an open defiance of the Foreign Control, but of Turkish intervention. "The Exyption Government declare " (so runs the telegram) "that Sunday in each month. All the Seats are troops." Admiral Seymour demanded (5th July) that the armaments at Alex-LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road andria should be stopped immediatelyexactly the same demand which had been made to Arabi by the Sultan, and temporarily obeyed, a month before; and, presumedly in consequence of the declaration of the Egyptian Government ference now decides to invite the Porte to send troops to Egypt. Tension continues at Alexandria, is the last

message received to-day; and it must be

said that the telegraphic materials are

rather insufficient to give even a clear

idea of what has been done, much less

to predict what may possibly follow. As we have said, the European Press were forecasting events at the departure of last mail, and the prevailing opinion appeared to be that the National Party in Egypt had defied the Khedive on the understanding that the Sultan would support them, and that the hated Foreign Control would thus be cast out of the country. The Times thinks that the object of the Porte was to show that Turkish troops could alone restore order, and thereby reconcile Europe to the idea of Turkish, as against European, intervention. The Daily Telegraph puts it that to call in Turkey, after keeping her out of Egypt for forty years, is a confession of great weakness on the part of England and France; while Arabi Bey's part has been cleverly played so as to compel France and England to act thus feebly. "Arabi is the instrument" (says the Daily News) "through which the Porte is seeking to oust the Foreign Control, which it hates, and to establish the Turkish sovereignty after which it bankers . . It is easy enough to make use of Turkish troops. . . but when they are landed in Egypt, it is not quite so easy to say what they will

do." The Parisian papers are high in praise of the astuteness of Turkish diplomacy, and ask whether we shall be obliged to go and take lessons of her in the diplomatic art. These comments certainly tend to throw light upon the motives of the parties involved in this Egyptian game; but the telepraphic announcement, to the effect that the Egyptian Government had determined to resist the Turkish troops seems to us to upset all the fine theories above set. forth-unless, of course, the assertion is mere bluster to mislead the European Powers. Mr Gladstone, according to American, English, Indian or Austra- facts justify as yet any demand for a lian newspapers, are invited to call at vote of credit. Further news, as to the the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over development of the various claimants for sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, control in Egypt, will be looked for now from these countries, are now filed for with greater interest than ever. WHEN Chang Shu-Sheng lest Canton. we hazarded a guess that Iseng Kuo-Chusn would be his successor. Timehas verified the prediction. Nearly a year ago, Tseng, who had long been working up a proper case for retirement from official life, told the Emperor that he could no longer stand the cold of the bleak north, and now His Majesty offers him a trial of the sunny south. Tseng, THE state of Egypt has been absorbing of course, makes the best show he can the attention of Reuter's agency of late of being delighted with the tidings, but to the exclusion of almost every other we can imagine the inward pang with topic; and, apart from the commercial which he received the announcement,

the Khedive and Arabi Pasha, when the London presented to Prince Leer old Data latter is appointed Minister of War; but of Albany and Princess Helen of Walden a tills patching-up receives no counten- a grand oblique planeforte, in a very handless. and the Ministry is not recognised by either the Hritish or Franch officials from making a third personal frame officials from making a third personal frame officials from making a third personal frame making a third

(Per B. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.) AFFAIRS IN EGYPT. London, July 7. Tension continues at Alexandria.

NO WAR VOTE FOR THE PRESENT. London, July 7.

The Premier, in reply to a question, said that the Government had no intention of saking for a vote of credit, the facts at present not justifying it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL per the O. & O. str. Coptic may be expected to reach this port on or about the 15th instant. She brings San Francisco dates to the 17th ult.

The following AMERICAN MAIL per the P. M, str. City of Tokio may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th instant. Her dates from San Francisco are up to the 1st instant. ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL-

4TH BUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Matins:--Venite, 2; Psalme, 54:55-57 Unison; Te Deum, 58 Goss; Benedictus, 1 Mercer; Hymn, 179; Hymn, 178 Pt. 1. Evensonz :- Paalms, 58-60-59; Cantate, 1 Mercer; Deus Miserentur, 8; Hymn,

207; Hymn, 38.

HER Majesty has confirmed the "Banishment and Conditional Parduns Ordinance.

THE Walls Castle went to Kowloon Dock dook.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th inst.

Mr. Arathoon Seth, having reported his return to the Colony, resumed his duties as Chief Clerk and Clerk of Councils, on the 6th instant

THE Agents (Blesses Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Bellerophon, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday forencon for this port and Shenghai.

THE Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co. informs us that the Co.'s S. S. Coptic, with the mails of June 17th, from San Francisco. left Yokohama this morning for this port, and is due here on the 15th instant.

WE are informed by the Agent of the P. M S. S. Co. that the Co.'s steamer City of Tokio left San Francisco on the 1st instant. for this port vid Yokohama; she is due here about the 29th instant.

It is notified in the Gazette that the Queen's Exequaturempowering Mr Charles Vincent Smith to act as Consul for Sweden and Norway in Hongkong, received Her Majesty's signature on the 17th day of May.

THE adjourned hearing of the cross-summonses taken out by Dr. Giebeler and Mr. A. P. Pereira, was further remanded by Mr Wodehouse until Monday at two o'clock, owing to the fact that Mr Francis, who represents Dr. Giebeler, had been unavoidably prevented from attending. Mr Holmes, on behalf of Mr Pereira, had consented to the adjournment before Mr Wodehouse intimated that he would remand the case.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new monthly Magazine entitled the Revista Filipina de Ciencias y Artes, published at Manila. This publication comes to replace the Revista del Liceo. which ceased to exist only a short time ago. The new journal is the organ of the society known as the Liceo of Manila, and its character is exclusively literary and scientific. Among the contents of the number before us we find a series of highly instructive ed up the fron to look at it. Inspector articles.

THE Directors of the City of London Fire Insurance Co., Lumited, have recently submitted their first annual report to the shareholders. It appears that the surplus the evening. The rope with which the on the year's business was £30,019, 8s. 4d. out of which the Directors recommended who occupied the cell slong with the dethat a Dividend be paid to the Sharehold- ceased was an old man charged with begging. The jury returned an unanimous verdict ers of 5 per cent. (free of Income Tax) on the paid up Capital of the Company, for the year commencing 1st April, 1881. which would absorb £10,000, leaving a balance of £20,019. 8s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the New Account.

THE following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank motes in circulation in Hongkong during the month ending 30th June, 1882, is published for IN BANKBUPTCY. - In the matter of Wong general information in the Gazette :--

BANKS.	Average Specie in Amount. Reserve
O. B. Corporation,	857,693 . 500,000
C. M. Bank of India   London & China,	852,456 290,000
C. B. of India, Au-	7 <del>89,998</del> -950,000
H. & S. Banking ) Corporation.	1,589,238 800,000
Total 9	4,038,580 1,440,000

Jour Heary Knowland, chief officer of the

The apprentice said he had made a mistake about a block on board the vessel, for which the mate kicked him in the mouth, cutting his lip. The mate said he accidentally kicked the apprentice in kicking the block away from where it was. The mate was ordered to pay 81 amends. A summons taken out against the Captain, Chief Mate, and Second Mate of the same vessel, by Hormann Serrenger, able seaman, charging them with assault, was withdrawn by the complainant.

BETWEEN twelve and one o'clock to-day \$1,000 took wings unto themselves and vanished in a most mysterious manner. The shroff of the Mow Wo Cheong Hong in Winglok Street, went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to draw a sum of \$14,000. The shroff of the Bank counted out that amount of notes and handed the money to an assistant to check. He pronounced it all correct, and handed it to a third party to see if he could discover any error. None being found, the notes were handed to the drawer to count and satisfy himself that everything was as it should be. The mysterious part of the affair starts from this point. It is said that the shroff of the Bank being busy could not spare time to stand and see the man count his money, and so deputed a coolie to stand at each rate. guard while the money was being checked for the fourth time. While this operation was going on, one o'clock struck, and the coolie went to the door to take down the signboard, this being part of his duty. to-day, and the B. S Solway left the same When the drawer had finished, he said he could only total up \$13,000. It was pointed out to him that the money had been gone over three times by the bank officials, and found all right. This had no effect in quieting the outside shroff, who told the Bank shroff he could count the money for himself, and on this being done sure enough only \$13,000 turned up. The drawer said he had no notes about his person, and demanded his other \$1,000. He was advised to go away. this he positively refused to do, and as there were no Europeans in the place at the time, a deadlock ensued. We have not

heard how the difficulty has been got over. An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon before the Coroner, Mr Wodehouse, and the following gentlemen as a jury :-- Messrs G. dos Remedios. Wong Pat and Cheung Ahoi, re- the Pellew Islands and Manila, the vessel garding the death of Ho Aluk, a man who arrived at St. David's on the 26th of Feb committed suicide by hanging himself in Stockwell said the body was brought to the Hospital about half-past six o'clock this mate. Peter Olsen, went on shore and took morning. The only mark was an indentation round the neck apparently caused by a well was of opinion that death had men with his fists and with ropes. As to been caused by strangulation. Abdool provisions, when the Wrecker arrived at St. charge room of the Central Station from he cally wanted bread, coffee, and tea. ten o'clock last night, until six o'clock this Witness then described the row which morning. Part of his duties was to visit occurred at Yap between M'Guinness and the cells during the night. At twenty O'Keefe. The only points of difference minutes to five o'clock this morning he confined and saw him squatting down, apparently asleep, while the other prisoner confined in the same cell WAS fast asleep. At five o'clock he another visit to the cell, and then saw the there. M'Guinness was then sent on shore deceased hanging by the neck from one of to another trader. The copra which witthe rope, which was about two and half It was put in bags and weighed by Peter. feet in length, and about a quarter of an of the window, and the other round the throat of the deceased in the form of a loop. The window was about six feet nine inches from the ground; the feet of the deceased were not resting on the ground. The witness called on another constable. who cut the rope from the outside. On entering the cell the deceased was found to be dead. The other prisoner in the cell was still sleeping when the deceased was found. Inspector Hennessy said the man was brought to the Central Station about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and charged by a coolie from the Tung Hospital, with stealing a piece of iron hoof from that institution. The deceased denied the charge, saying that he had pick-Hennessy made enquiries, and found that the deceased, who was about 48 years of age, was admitted to the Tung Wah Hospital on the 13th March as a destitute; he remained in the hospital until yesterday. The deceased received his supper. consisting of rice, fish and tea about 5 o'clock in deceased hung himself appeared to have been used as a waist band. The prisoner

#### Law Notice. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

HONGKONG. (Before the Worshipful the Judge and Commissary, George Phillippo.) IN ADMIRALTY, Monday, 10th July, 11 a.m. - Salazar and ors. Telesporo Digo and ors. v. The R. T. Clayton.

Sing Tak, bankrupt.—Bankrupt to come up for his last examination.

IN PROBLEE.—In the goods of Lum Tong, deceased.-Petition of Lum Chow, the sidest son of the deceased, for probate.

ENERGY IN WALKING. A correspondent sends us the following:

the body. If the walk ends where it began, the ups registration ticket on the lat instant.

distributed over the muscles. and stockings in duing an equal distance of trar's ticket, certifying that Chan Atak was | was issued by the three district magistrates American barque Furness Abbey, appeared miles an hour, would be accomplished in No. 65 B.; Second Street, Sai Ying Pun. of the sections into which the city is divided before Capt. Thomsett, sitting as Marine seventeen months nine days at 21 m. per Witness suspenting was wrong to make careful and exact measurement of seventeen months nine days at 2½ m. per Witness suspecting something was wrong to make various of the personal Magistrate to answer a summons for as bour; in B months 24 days, at 31 m. gave the defendant the usual note of all vacant lots, and prepare maps of the

rate of 4 miles per hour.

walking it at the rate of 4 miles instead of 3 miles per hour, he saves (in little pieces) 104 hours in the year gets twenty-sight boots and socks, and monding and darning. seventy-eight per cent, more also, besides consuming more food. Time is money, but curiously enough in this instance it has to be paid for and worked for also. other work if that is head work.

A lady weighing 100 lbs. and walking at the usual rate of 21 m. is exerting nearly the fourth part of a horse-nower all the

Table of fractions of horse-power exerted

by a person weighing 100 fts, walking at m. per hr. = 1 mile in 60 m. -40 s. .754 13° ,, 30 ,, .7725 ,, .,, 13 ,, 20 ,, .792 ., — .83 \_\_\_\_.97

this table any one can calculate for weight the horse-power he exert

SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Puisne Judge.) Saturday, July 8.

M'GUINNESS v. O'KEEFE, (\$1000.)—This case was resumed this morning. Mr Wotton again appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Francis acted for the de-

Mr J. H. Smith, of the firm of Blackhead & Co., said he was agent for Messrs Hermshein & Co. who were engaged in the same trade as O'Keefe & Co. He had managed their affairs here and shipped their officers and crews for the last five years. The vessels engaged were from 100 from \$30 to \$35; these without certificates and the matter would be looked into, but from \$20 to \$25 a month. There were atioulations in the contracts that the men should work either affoat or ashore, and no extra remuneration was allowed for work on

> By Mr Wotton:—He knew nothing about the Lilla or her crew; nor did he know that the men left down there who third defendant in his wife's room, were not dead were in a destitute state or

 Charles Henderson said he was master of the Wrecker. He took over the command of the vessel from Captain O'Keefe at Yap on the 17th of May. After having been at ruary. M'Guinness was on the island Witness took a blank form of agreement one of the Police cells this morning. Dr from O'Keefe for M'Guinness to sign if he was willing to stay on the island; this offered him 840 or 1 per cent per lb. The acting M'Guinness' place on shore. Witness had occasion to find fault with M'Guinness for ill-using the crew between St. David's and cord. The eyes were protruding slightly, Yap. He was cautioned and told he would but the features were placed. Dr Stock- get into trouble. He had been striking the Latif said he was on duty in the David's, the head stationmaster there said were that Henderson said he had the rifle visited the cell in which the deceased was and not O'Keefe (the rifle being unloaded). and that O'Keefe had no knife. The crew went on shore to do some work on shore, when they refused to return on board while M'Guinness was real facts of the case as they occurred. the bars of the cell window; one end of ness saw was not in bags when he went there. Olsen. He took off about 48,000 lbs., and to wait for sometime. It appeared I was inch in diameter, was passed round the bar | it was reported that the remainder was bad.

was said to have had with a native named past two I made the application., and Mr

Sandy from any other than O'Keefe.

very good ; he was a sober man. Captain O'Keefe said that when M'Guinness re-shipped at Hongkong he did so in the full understanding that he was going at the same rate of wages as he had been receiving before. It was at his own-request that he was landed at St. David's, as he asked witness to allow him to stop there and look after his interests, as the work | versed, I know I should have been pleased was not being properly done. own request) he was rather chary about is only fair and gentlemanly that we should having anything more to do with matters of | consider each other in matters of this kind. that kind. The witness then went over the and not insist upon our rights to the letter story of the occurrences at Yap with some to the prejudice of our neighbours. Morefew variations from the account already over, Mr Wotton, when asked by the learned given. One of the principal reasons which judge if his case would be a short one. and induced him to come to Hongkong now was if so it might be taken first, gave no reply. to make an example of M'Guinness. He so naturally I had the permission to be went to the American Consulate to lodge a heard first, complaint, but the Consul would not entertain it. He then went to the Central Station to take out a warrant, but found they had no jurisdiction.

Police Intelligence. (Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.) Saturday, 8th June. -

Monday afternoon at half-past two.

It takes 2 hours 33 minutes at 24 m., householder or not. The note was re- that the dimensions of each owner's land vernor, in view of the decree of 25th May or I hour 46 m at 3 m; or 1 hour 18 m., turned, accompanied by a note saying may be all made known to the headmen of 1881 and the provisional order of 3rd June. at 31 m. per hour to get the same amount that the man who was along with the the sections. When the map of each vacant 1882, and considering that it has been proof exercise as in walking one hour at the defendant was Chan Atak, and that the lot has been divided up into parts showing ved that the Chinese Tran-linh-cu. resident So if a man lives two miles from his work | question, as he represented himself to be, gister is to be made, and thus the mugistrate | Chinese Tran-ngai, resident at Xuan-hoa the date of the ticket was March 1882. per cent, more exercise, and has to pay for The prisoner, the defendant and his companion wished to become securities for, was bound over in two sureties of \$50 each.

and was the registered tenant of house No. | charge, and that if any underling in the | Society of Trieu-chau, Tran-ngai of Soc-65 B. A man named Chan Atak was the vamens should try to extort money from trang, Tran-linh-ou, Tran-tri-hoa, and Tawork, however, should fit him better for his registered tenant of house No. 65 A. He owners seeking certificates, the extertioners | vinh, are members of the Society of Heaven was no relation to this other man.

another mon.

the Registrar General's Office, said that the are in distant parts of the empire; others | the Collector of the district on each inhabitdefendant and the last witness came to the women or children who can tell little or ant pro rata according to his rent. Registrar General's Office with the bail nothing about the places they undoubtedly temple is declared closed and formally forat the same time each of them described found necessary to postpone the day of the fine is to be awarded by the administrathat he was the tenant of both houses.

Further corroborative evidence was led. charge; and the witness Chan Atak was convicted of giving false testimony. A fine of \$25, or six week's imprisonment with hard | C. D. News. dahour was imposed on each.

A ROW ABOUT A SWEETHEART. About half-past ten vesterday evening, an Indian constable who was on duty in Station Street, Yau Mah Ti, heard a great disturbance going on in the upper floor of one of the houses there. He entered the house, and found Pun Yun, Chun Lun, and Chun Ng engaged in a free fight, and a woman trying to separate them. constable arrested the three men and took them to the Station. The woman, in her evidence given to-day, said she was a mar ried woman, and that her house was visited to 159 tons. Mates with certificates got by the third defendant during the absence of her husband, the first defendant, who on his return, immediately set upon th third defendant and beat him. She als said the second defendant had come from

the street on hearing the fighting, and tried to put a stop to the combat. Her husband was very angry. The first defendant had little to say in his defence; finding the ordered him out, and on the latter refusing, he gave him a threshing. The second do fendant said he had gone to rent a room the house, and seeing the first and third defendants fighting, he tried to separate them, The third defendant's statement was that he had supported the woman for several years, and had never heard of her husband until last night, when she called the first defendant by that name. A Chinese constable who had assisted to arrest the offenders, said the first and third defendants I had been disputing as to who had the best claim to call the woman his sweatheart This constable also said the woman des-

cribed herself as a widow, at the Yau Mah Ti Police Station. The first and third defendant were fined \$1, or three days' imprisonment, and the second defendant was discharged.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL. 16. BANK BUILDINGS.

CORRESPONDENCE

Hongkong, July 8th, 1882. SIR,—As you have given publicity to a question of precedence which arose in the Summary Court yesterday between Mr Wotton and myself, permit me to state the attended the Summary Court at exactly half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, thinking I was in good time as on former occasions I had been there earlier and had mistaken as to the time, and the case I was M'Guinness said there were about 30,000 engaged in was adjourned to next Tuesday in my absence, to which I had no objection Snowden, with his usual courtesy and kind-In reply to his Lordship, witness said that ness, considering the urgency and peculiar Officer of the Legion of Honour and of forthcoming. Are there, or are there not. previously M'Gninness' conduct had been circumstances of the case, and willing to help me as much as he could, granted my

asperated Mr Wotton. My opinion is that, putting aside the question of precedence, common professional courtesy and good feeling ought to to oblige him in any way. One or twice I auffered through leaving Graham on an have yielded up my right of precedence in island before (although, O'Keefe said, at his | favour of others on reasonable grounds. It

I must apologize for trespassing on your valuable space, but I felt bound to state the facts as they actually transpired, and correct any misapprehension that might arise from At this stage the case was adjourned till | your report of the circumstances. I remain, Yours faithfully,

HO KAL

China. SOOCHOW,

27th June. The three district magistrates by whom the three division of Soochow Fu are governed, are now trying to do a most valu- Saigon, 9th June. The force exerted in walking over level Chan Atak, bricklayer, was charged by able and commendable work. There ground is about one tenth of the weight of Chan Fully second clerk at the Magistracy, much correct land inside the city, and in with attempting to use a householder's many cases the question of ownership is most difficult to solve. The title-deeds are and downs cancel each other, and the Chan Fuk said that the defendant and in many cases lost; the owners dead and energy is the same as if the whole had been | another man visited the Magistracy on the | the very foundations, that might show level, except that it has been differently 80th June, and wanted to bail out a certain where the old dividing lines ran, have been prisoner. Both men gave their name as dug up and carried off by thieves and sold The amount of wear and tear to boots Chan Atak, and both produced a Regis. as building-material. A joint proclamation south facility of the person wish lots are ordered to come to the magistrates that the person wish lots are ordered to come to the magistrates term advance.

Clark, apprentice on board the same vessel, months 10 days, at 5 m. per hour.

Ing to but out a prisoner was a legitimate officer and louring decree, the Go. the Chinese Government. But we may be less and hundreds.

defendant was not the lessee of the house in how the various lots are correlated, a re- in Tan-on (inspection of Cantho); and the In answer to the witness, the defendant will know to whom the land belongs and (inspection of Sectrong), are both members said he obtained the registration ticket on how much each one owns. And a certificate of the society of Heaven and Earth, conthe second moon of the last year, whereas of ownership is to be given to those who fiscates the property movable and immovareport their land to the headmen and aid in | ble of the "sicur Tran-linh-cu" and the setting the boundary lines. In order to "sieur Tran-ngai." encourage the people to come forward By a fifth decree, the Governor, in view promptly, they are assured that these corti- of the decree of 25th May 1881, consider-The defendant said he was Chan Tak, ficates of ownership are to be issued without ling that the following members of the shall be promptly punished. A date is fixed, and Earth, and considering that the said Chan Atak said he was the registered and the owners are commanded to make Society troubles public order, decrees that householder of house No. 35 A, Second their reports promptly under pain of having these Chinese be banished to Pulo Condore Street. He had nothing to do with the their property confiscated and and sold by and imprisoned there. house No. 35 B. Second Street. He knew the officials. The headmen of the sections | A sixth decree inflicts a fine of \$2,000 the name of the defendant was Chan Atak. of the city are to be rewarded, if their work on the village of Tan-quoi, canton d'Anand he knew him to be the householder of be well done, by increased honor and rank; truong (Cantho), because the greater porhouse No. 35 B in the same street. He and the ti-pae of each section is, in case | tion of the inhabitants belong to the Heaven registered house No. 35 B, for the de- there are no errors in the work, to be re- and Earth Society, which encourages robfendant who had asked him to do so. warded with money. It is a most difficult beries, and because notices threatening When registering this latter place he did business. In many cases the foundations death to Government employee had been not explain that he was doing so for of former houses are buried under ten or stuck up on the gates of the Chinese temple twenty feet of broken tiles and bricks. of the village. The fine is to be paid in Charles Osmund, registration clerk in Many owners cannot be found at all; others three instalments, and is to be levied by papers produced, and handed them to him; own. As might be foreseen, it has been bidden to be used in any way, and \$200 of

himself as being named Chan Atak, confiscation in order to allow the parties for of Cantho to the employes who gave one said he was the householder of house | concerned a longer time to accomplish their | him most assistance. No. 65 A, and the other as householder of tasks. The threat of confiscation is not so The seventh decree inflicts further lines No. 65 B. Both houses were registered on harsh as it might on first sight appear to be; on the Society of Trieu-chau, one of \$750 the same day by the witness Chan Atak, for in many cases there is so much rubbish on the branch at Sadec, \$1,000 on the who had admitted to witness the other day on the land that it would require more than branch at Travinh, and \$500 on the branch to him advisable with a view to this result. the property is worth to level it and make at Vinhlong, to pay for the additional police it fit to be built upon. Lots in Scochow do force rendered necessary by the "desordres, and the defendant was found guilty of the not bring inflated prices like those that have | batailles, rebellions, vols" committed by recently been named in connection with property in Hongkong and Shanghai.—N.

#### Singapore.

H. M. S. Fly loft yesterday (25th) afternoon for Sarawak and Labuan. A Chinese passenger who was found floating on a plank and was picked up by a Malay boat near Pulo Pandan, this side of the Carimons, states that the British schooner Kim Eng Koh, from Siak for Singapore, with a crew of eight men and

four passengers and a full cargo. WAB A concert was given at Tanglin last night

the former of whom was the Hon. Cool C. The Shanghai papers give glowing ac-

counts of the speculation in shares there of even a concession to base their claim upon. One of our correspondents writes, however. to us, that a very large concession has been granted to the Company, -though, as tinhave a good deal of money lying idle just

THE FRENCH MODE OF DEALING WITH CHINESE SECRET

drass and Galena ventures.

SOCIETIES. (Singapore Times.) Francaise, in its issue of the 17th June. contains seven decrees by the Governor, might compete with the Company's cables. which may be of interest and edification to it lifficult to see how there can be any In reply to Mr Wotton witness said that whatever. But events transpired later on our Executive here, and especially to the contracts entered into by the Government a gang of men such as M'Guinness had in the day which necessitated my applying Inspector General of Police and the Pro- for the construction of telegraph-lines of under him could, under favourable circum. to Mr Justice Snowden to give me a hear- | tector of Chinese, as showing the short, their own. The two clauses are mutually stances, make from 15,000 to 16,000 lbs. of | ing in the afternoon. I heard at noon from | simple, and summary way which the French | antagonistic. In fact, they have been al copra per month. On being asked if the my clients, the maintiffs, that one of the Government have of dealing with Chinese ready proved so by the establishment of statement by Captain O'Keefe entered in partners of the firm who were defendants Scoret Societies and all their works. To an two Chinese Telegraph Companies, which, the log book was a correct account of what in this case had been in custody, and was Englishman accustomed to spell sense though laid down by the Great Northern occurred, witness exhibited great reluctance about to be released from jail, and I was through the dreary verbiage of an English Co., are certainly and in every sense its to give a direct negative or affirmative, but requested to get judgment and issue Ordinanco, it is refreshing to read a French | potential competitors. It appears then that latterly, on being asked by the Judge to do execution as soon as possible before he Decree from the comprehensive brevity and other companies may operate in China. in so, said it was correct. He could not say should leave the Colony. Under these lucidity of its style, which makes its mean- spite of these generous concessions; and there was anything false in M'Guinness' | circumstances I felt fully justified in apply | ing, scope, and intention readily and easily | we submit that in the cases referred to a account of the same affair. He had never ing to Mr Justice Snowden for an earlier understood beyond any possibility of doubt very formidable precedent has been estabheard anything about a row M'Guinness | hearing of the case. Consequently at half- or misunderstanding. The first decree lished, unfavourable to the monopoly. But reads as follows:

from China and neighbouring Colonies; by Sir Thomas Wade were quite re-That it is just that the said Society should | cently renewed and strongthened. Be bear the consequences of its negligence and that as it may, we are informed, withpolice necessary to insure public security :

of Trieu-chau in Cholon; of 1,500 dollars have lately formed a plan-abandoned for on the branch in Saigon; and of 500 dollars | local reasons only—to construct a land-line on the branch in Cantho, to pay for the from Canton to Kowloong upon their own additional police force necessitated by the account with which British, American, by the members of the Trieu-chau.

June ; and one-third on the 2nd July.

LE MYRE DE VILLERS."

A second decree of the same date, and with the same presmble of reasons, establishes an additional police force of 80 men in the district of Soctrang, each policeman to receive, for pay and clothing, \$10 a month, making \$3,600 for the whole year, which is to be paid by the three branches of the Society of Trieu-chau as follows :-

Bai zau ...... 8 720

the members of the Society. These may appear to us here too strong and arbitrary measures, but they would seem to be exceedingly well calculated to be effectual, and one cannot help thinking that if similar measures were adopted in Ireland they would very soon have morpractical effect than the government-by-tall which at present exists.

TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

(N. C. Herald.) A recent number of the London and Chi-

premium, without the Company having Empire, liad, under date of 8th June, 1881. issued any prospectus, and without, the granted the Company a concession giving Mercury states, the Company having as yet them a perpetual monopoly for the existing cables in China belonging to the Company, and another concession by which the Company had obtained a guarantee that no other company or person will be allowed has been worked in Klang and Selangor for for the next twenty years to land cables in years past by Chinese from the Straits, it any part of China. During this same remains to be seen whether the profits on | period of twenty years the Chinese Governthe share speculation or those on the actual | ment had further undertaken that neither working will be the most remunerative in would they themselves, nor would they Apparently our Shanghai friends | allow other parties to, establish land-lines in China which might compete with the now for share investments, and the un- Company's cables. Finally, the Governhealthy fluctuations in the Sclangor shares ment had given the Company the preare painfully suggestive of our own Chin- ference in the competition for any contracts which they might wish to make for the construction of telegraph lines of their own.

and these do not apparently harmonise very well together. If the Chinese Government pledges itself not to undertake, or to The Journal Officiel de la Cochin-Chine permit others to undertake, the establishment of any land-lines in China which another question presents itself, to which "The Governor of French Cochin-China, no satisfactory reply has hitherto been

Now here there is a good deal which seems

to us to require explanation. In the first

place, we have four distinct "concessions,"

full permissions in existence, granted to Considering that the robberies (actes de British subjects and American citizens prior request, which seemed to have much ex- brigandage) which take place in Cochin- to the arrangement made with the Danes ! China are due almost entirely to Chinese of If so, why are they not appealed to, in sup. the Society (congregation) of Trieu-chau, port of the interests of those two countries which has been established in Soctrang; Our contemporary the China Mail affirms That this Society, by enrolling indis- that most authoritative reason exists for hebe sufficient to silence all objections on Mr criminately all who offer themselves as lieving this to be the case as far as English-Wotton's part. If our positions were re- members, is responsible for the introduc- men are concerned, and goes so far as to tion into the Colony of vagabonds expelled say that the permissions obtained for them

> carelessness, and pay for the additional out any reservation whatever, that the Tsung-li Yamen gave permission Upon the proposal of the Director of the only a short time since to a British Interior, and with the approval of the Privy | Company to lay a submarine cable from Hongkong to Canton, up the river Pearl 1. A fine of 5,000 dollars on the Society | while the Chinese themselves are said to disorders, fights, riots, and thefts committed and any other sea lines whatever might connect on terms of equality. With such 2. The headmen of the Society will be facts as these before us, it is difficult to see the responsible for the collection of the fines, greatly-vaunted value of the Danish monoand payment will be made, one-third on poly, which, we hear, has never been rati-the 12th June; one-third on the 22nd fied by the Empress, and we believe that fature events will tend to undermine the 3. The Director of the Interior is charged popular faith in it from day to day. Meanwith the provisional execution of this De- while, we may amuse ourselved with the cree, which will be submitted for the ap- | bonevolent regret experienced by the Chairproval of the Minister for the Navy and man, Mr Teetgens, at the petty jealously of less favoured nations. He grisved to think that the advantages accorded to his deserving Company "had given rise to a certain feeling of dissatisfection and jealousy among persons of black mationalities resid-ing in China, and that even diplomatic as-

sistance was said to have been obtained in order to oppose the Company's interest." This is very sad and very shocking. It 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent. would be difficult to imagine the benevolent Mr Testgens himself obtaining diplomatic assistance in order to oppose the interest of other nations. He would probably say at a public meeting that he cherished the warmest regard for the interests of those The headmen of the Society are made who had not the advantages of being

Testgens presented a Minute to the Rus sian Government in 1860 with regard to the establishment of Tolegraphy in China, which has not yet been published. In it he speaks very bitterly of the selfishness of all enterprises purely British. He points. out the high importance of Not pormitting the proposed line to pass into Dritish hands; he adds that "it is to the interest of Russia and Denmark that a blow be given to the injurious preponderance in China of British trade and political influence;" and proceeds to lay it down that the operators and employes should be of Danish and Russian nationality exclusively. adding, "and then in one way the interesta of England will be injured." We think it well that these words should not be forgotten by the British merchants from whom the Great Northern Telegraph derives its principal support. The enterprise is here represented by Mr Teetgens--the concession granted to whom is said to have been taken over by the Company at £50,000 - as an intentional and deliberate blow at the political and commercial interests of England in China; and it was a blow dealt by Russia and Denmark, through him. It is not for us to say how far British trade may have been injured in individual instances by the badness of the service, the occasionally imperfect transmission of measages, and the constant interruption of the cables; merchants know that best themselves. But it is for us to nek that the exact measure of disabilties imposed on British subjects by the alleged concessions to the Danes be accurately and officially defined, and we trust that Her Majesty's Minister will take such stops as may seem

#### CHINESE STOCK FARMING (L. & C. Express.)

An interesting account of the establishment of a stock farm by the Vicerov of the province of Chihli has been given by the American Consul-General at Shanghal. In one of his previous, reports he had pointed. out that the Mongolian herds could be greatly increased in value by the establishment of a farm at some convenient locality, at which fine stock, horses, cattle, and sheep could be bred. This report came under the cognisance of his Excellency Li, with the result that an interview between the Consul-General, a brocder from New York, and Li na Express contains an abridged account of was brought about. The New York breeder the Annual Meeting of the Great Northern | urged the advantages of a good stock farm cansized and sunk by a squall on Satur. Telgraph Company, held at Copenhagen on very strongly, and his Excellency took on day last, off the Little Carimons. The the 15th of April last. The Report pre- the matter very warmly. Through his Master Attendent's steam launch was sent sented is interesting in many ways. As a active interest and affluence, Mr Tung King out yesterday to try and find some trace of record of the development of telegraphy in Sing, an active and progressive mandarin. the schooner or of the crew and passengers. China during the past year, it is valuable was convinced of the superiority of Western and encouraging. It presents us with de- ideas, and at once declared his willingness (25th) by the amateurs of the Royal In tails of the construction and working of the to give them a trial. His farm consists niskilling Fusiliers, at which a large audience telegraphic lines established under the of about 5,000 acres, near the Kaiping coal attended, including a large number of ladies, Company's auspices between Shanghai, Soo- mines, now being opened by foreign engineers a full muster of the officers of the Regiment, chow, Chinkiang, Nanking, and Tientsin, under his superintendence, situate about of the Royal Artillery and of the other and goes on to sketch the proposed exten- eighty miles to the north of Tientsin. He branches of the Service, as well as a fair sion of these operations in the immediate has obtained some United States cattle. sprinkling of officials and civilians, amongst future. All this is well enough, and need which will be used with the native stock for not be dwelt upon at any length. There the purpose of testing the practicability of Smith. Colonial Secretary. The concert are, however, other passages in the Report | the suggestions which have been made. Mr. fully justified the large gathering that had which call for observation. We refer, Tang King Sing announces that in the been brought together, as it were, in its primarily, to the claim for monopolies put promotion of this enterprise his object is to forward by the Chairman. We read that afford his countrymen an opportunity to the "eminent statesman" Li Hung-chang, become possessed of at least a portion of "who has added to his other wites that the science already attained by Western the Selangor Tin Mining Company, which of an appointment as Imperial Commis- nations in the improvement of their breeds have run up to an extraordinarily high sioner of Telegraphs for the whole of the of cattle. The result of this movement will

be watched with no little in	nterest.
Quotation	8.
Hongkong, J	uly 8.
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Shanghai, demand. 30 days' sight, private 731 Gold Leaf, 991 fine Sovereigns, ... Shares. (For Share Quotations, see Page 4.) Temperature. (Taken at Mesers Falconer & Co.'s Premises.

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STATE OF WEATHER B. Clear blue sky. O. Cloudy. D. Drittly P. Fog. G. Foggy H. Hail. L. Lightning, M. Misty. O. Overpart P. Pessing thowers. Q. Equally. R. Raify. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The let-

ters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significations

Death Leap, or the Slide to Pordition," sprinkled its grass-grown yard with blood.

them at the Old Bowery. pail, weight 8 oz.

Simmons is telling her son Julius Cæsar to "come right inter der house wid dem big feet, somebody'll come along and think yer frish."

STONEWALL JACKSON. "M. Quad." of the Detroit Free Press. who has been graphically sketching the battles at the late war, concludes account of the great battle of Gaines' Mill by the following tribute to "Stonewall Jackson :"-

"In these sketches Stonewall Jackson's battles have been taken in reverse. found him first on the blood-stained field of Antietam-almost at the close of career, instead of at the beginning. world knows how he fought there. found him at Kernstown fighting one to four-fighting, falling back-grimly giving clear, cold river hastens westward. way to fight again. We saw him strike the Federal armies right and left in the valley and fill Washington with white faces. found him at Fredericksburg on Lee's right down this splendid trout-stream with a -at Chancellorsville in Hooker's rear-at light twelve-feet rod, a landing-net, and his front. We have found him at Gaines' Without him Longstreet and Hill annihilated.

A Christian in his faith—a child in his the world's admiration so much as for the comfort of any single man who followed him in his wonderful marches. He had the courage of a lion and the heart of a woman. shot-torn. His legions grew ragged and in the heat of battle, because it was his reached a heart which had a throb for overy groan.

Partisans may keep their bitterness of heart, but the world has spoken. The down at Chancellersville, amidst the roar of battle, he was removed to die amidst the children when they saw that his last hour had come, but if they had a feeling of revenge down under their sorrow, he had none. With malice towards none with pale lips whispered :- 'Let us cross over and rest under the shade of the trees!" And may he ever rest!"

AN ALLEGHANY TROUT-STREAM (Pall Mall Budget.) · Twenty-five hundred feet above the sea level, and within a hundred and fifty miles of the Capitol of the United States, that combination of social simplicity, of soft pastoral scenery, of green meadows, Whispering woodlands, and crystal streams that the educated angler loves is found perhaps in greater perfection than in any other portion of the Western Continent. traditions that are wound around the hearts of Anglo-Saxon troutlishers, whether English or American, all breathe of the mother country, her climate and her skies, and lose much of the charm of sentiment, at any rate, when transported to other climes. The angler, for instance, who carries camp and canoes into the depths of the Canadian forest in June and July, however exhibitating the actual sport and however pleasing for a time the desolation of the unbroken wilderness, will find the flerce attacks of mosquito and black by hardly compatible with the serene composure that is supposed recreation." The enthusiast, again, who has ridden for a hundred miles across a sunburnt Colorado plain may find his efforts. well rewarded when he reaches the banks of the foaming torrent that bursts out from scenes whose very magnificence is based upon their almost savage hardness; and there will be little in the surroundings, aweinspiring though they be, or in the dry and sentimental side of his pursuit. Here. however, on the softer slopes of the luxuriant beauty, aided rather than otherwise by the presence of a purely pastoral and simple race, the shade of old Izaak reign, but flies earlier belore its balmy Co. London -- Apvi.

"MOVING DAY" IN THE STATES. breath, as by slow degrees it wakes to life the willows by the streams, the grass in To-day the sound of the tack hammer is the meadows, and, stealing gradually up cumulation is blinding the eyes of the green mantle over wild summits, through up to his profession from his earliest years, out themselves on account of undue dis- scene nor the scant population have any of the bed bug will no longer shine in his justly accepted ideas of those delusive accustomed haunts. The frugal meal will regions. No one but the occasional angler be eaten off the back of the family bed or cattle-buyer ever passes in sight of the consists in laying down a route which shall thrown hastily over a couple of barrels vonerable and picturesque log farmhouse to filled with kerosine oil lamps, while the which our thoughts instinctively revert. coal-hod filled with the baby's linen will be Its weather-stained walls and moss-grown diture of time and travel. At the head of found perambulating the parlor regions in roof shelter no nomadic "homesteaders" company with aundry flat irons placed by who with each decade retreat before the and very naturally. He is a man of capital mistake on the library table. To-day the encroaching decencies of civilization; but for the most part, often really wealthy, truckman will reign supreme, and many a for nearly a century a simple race have lived and soldem the unconscionable fellow that HK. & Wh'poa family will be horrified on finding them- and died within its walls, imbued, in some suppose him. In many places the selves charged 87 for a load of household common with their neighbours, with a local poorer classes prefer to deal with him, HK. and China goods, the real value of which is about individualism as marked as any in Dovon- and, indeed, rely upon him for new sup-84.50. Thin matrons, with 3 or 4 squalling shire or Cumberland—uninfluenced, more plies of pots, pans, crockery. They will H'kong Hotel... 2,000 \$ over, to any extent by political factions. In the purchase from anybody else, but wait. China Sugar Co. 6,000 \$ over, to any extent by political factions. In the purchase from anybody else, but wait. China Sugar Co. 6,000 \$ over, to any extent by political factions. their memory will bring them back to the past neither Federal nor Confederate, happy girlhood's days, when they sat at in the present neither Democrat nor Rethe fourth story window in Baxter Alley, publican, save, perhaps, on some petty local chewing yaller candy, two sticks for a cent. issues. As long as any living man can ing his regular customers as little as he-The small boy of the period will revel in remember, their territorial disputes have exploration of unknown regions in com- been settled in the old brick court-house of pany with some new-found friend, probably their county; and in days gone by many a men, who are not always models of fair 'Gubbin,' and the bannisters of his faction fight, common in these quarterly new home will be made glossy with the dissipations before the pistol took the place

seats of their trousers, as they perform the of the listicuff and made men more peaceable, in imitation of that great play, as seen by The deer still licks almost within sight of the house at the same spot upon the river Many, an arm will ache, lifting up the as it did before the densely settled State of household goods, and many a dear little Ohio, towards which its waters hasten, had wife, carrying a big coal-hod filled with even a name. The bear still spreads terror heavy articles of various sorts (weight about among the sheepfolds in lambing time; and push his business, he engaged a clown and 15 pounds), will be followed by her sturdy the returning hunter upon autumn nights husband loaded down with a wooden water- | sees even now in fancy the dreaded panther stretched upon the limb of every tree. Policemen will be taking a strict survey | Why this long stagnation in a land that of any new Lager Beer shops moving in, on | nature has so abundantly blessed, and that their beats, and will also take care to bid too within a comparatively short distance of good bye to their old friends moving out, the busiest centres of the Western beer free! The sound of the rag-man's | homisphere, requires explanations for which bells will float melodiously on the balmy | there is neither space nor need. The artist, air, and the creak of the ash-cart's wheels is the sportsman, or the lover of nature has at listened to with joy by the wandering rag- any rate no cause for regret; and who, on looking around him from this rustic porch And the mixture in the tenements will be where peace and plenty have reigned for immense. Imagine the wrath of Mrs Ma- nearly a century, would wish for the scream ginness, when she finds herself and all her of the locomotive and the whizz of the sawthings in the rooms of Mrs Macilvany, and mill to banish the cooing of the dove and Mrs Macilvany is mad because Paddy the drunning of the grouse? The dew of O'Toole's boy Dan poured her bottle of holy | early morning sparkles on a natural lawnwater in little Biddy O'Flaherty's eyes. that is fenced in around the house, and kept And Hons Hoffenskoffer the Dutch barber | short and sweet by the tooth of a tame doe is in a row with big Patsy McCarty, for that with a bell round her neck runs hither putting his plastering tools in Han's shaving | and thither about the grass. One side of While Mrs George Washington the lawn is shut in by a natural wall, formed by the base of a mountain that towers overhead, and through a wilderness of ferns a bright cascade leaps down into the coolest of dairies, where, amid the spray of cold spring water and beneath the shade of a wide-spreading maple the housewife's stores of milk and butter defy even the midday sun. Upon the other side row of beehives separates the turf from the garden where vegetables are luxuriating in the rich black earth. Hills rise upon every side, nestling in the foliage of maple and poplar, beech and walnut, opening occasion-

rippling through their midst, or chafing first one mountain foot and then another, No angler could wish for better fortune than on some bright May morning, after We the water had cleared from a flood, to follow Manassas behind Pope-on his flank-in local urchin to carry his creel. His only drawback will be the unquestioned simpli-Mill. Fate waited for him before striking city of the trout. If these are rising at all a last blow. It was the hammer in his the entomological branch of his art will be grasp which shattered the Federation posi- utterly false, for anything with a feather will prove too much for these confiding fish. would have been pressed back-routed- | Splendid fellows they are, too; not monsters, of course, but running up to fourteen inches again and again, and every one of sympathics—a General who cared not for them, from 4 oz. to 2 lb., dying as the gamest of their kind, and cutting on the table as firm and pink as a Tweed salmon. For a mile or two the river drains the frontage of the farms, which run back over The nomp and glitter of war were not for the mountains with such vague and shahim. His banners grew old and faded, and dowy boundaries that Alleghany titles are a byword through America. Around their footsore and weary. No matter who cosy homes, however, all is mendow; above faltered-Jackson had faith. No matter all is waving woodland. Everything is who hesitated-Jackson advanced. Fierce soft, and everything is green but the bright waters of the river and duty to kill, when the roar of cannon had dark cliffs that here and there resist died away the groans of the wounded their current. In these Elysian fields the mosquito and the black fly unknown. All the harmless insects, however, that the temperate zone produces add their music to the murmur of the stream: man whom they hate forgiving all. Struck while from the woods the ceaseless drunning of the grouse, the note of the lordly "gobbler," the song of the blue bird, the softest peace. Strong men wept like tap, tap, tap of the woodpecker still further swell the chorus. The musk-rat steals across the pool in front of us, and the river tortoise suns himself lazily on the rocks in midstream; the willow and the tall forn forgiveness for all, his life went out as his seem ever on the watch, as in more familiar haunts of anglers, for your tail fly. Here and there thickets of alder force you into the shallow water at the river's edge, where myriads of water-spiders pursue their ceaseless round, and all the time, with almost every cast, whether in the bright ripples in the sun's full glare or in the dark bool overhung with cypress and with hemlock. comes the flash of the rising trout, as fish

that bids far in a few weeks' time to stiffen

the back of the sturdiest of mowers, while,

after fish is wound up fighting bravely to escape the fatal jaws of the landing net. After a while the meadows cease. The smoke of the last homestead disappears. and our river plunges into the forest. Not a horrid bristling jungle, but upon either bank the stately trees, poplars, maples, and hemlocks, raise their gigantic trunks from the flower-carpeted earth. combination of forest and river scenery presents itself to our eyes. Sometimes we: stand upon a sandy beach, trying in vain with lengthening line to reach the slight ripple at the further end of some deep pool which proclaims the presence of one of those springs which are perpetually feeding these limestone streams, and round which the largest trout are always lying. shade above us is as dark almost as night. The hemlock, the spruce, and the cypress wall us in on every side, and hanging over country; and wherever he goes, a groom, the cliffs above, shut out every glimpse of splendidly mounted, follows in his wake. to accompany the contemplative man's day. Another time we are among broad shallows over which the sunlight streams and gilds the bright leaves of birch and aspen that flicker in the summer wind. At

say, of the Tweed at Peebles or the Dart | ship. It is beautifully painted; glitters above Totnes, without a word of warning it quietly sinks into the earth, and leaves cloudless atmosphere, to respond to the us the option of turning homeward or tramping for four miles over a perfectly dry bed till, springing from the earth again with Alleghanies, where nature charms you with renewed freshness, it pursues its way towards the Ohio.

THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES, by Percy himself might revel in an Arcadia after his Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Per- condition, with his head bowed down, his own beart. Winter does not here, as in fumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had back humbed like that of a cat, and his the nearest place of business. more northern latitudes, usurp with icy gratis from any Chemist or dealer in per- hands crossed over his vestpookets, it is hand the better half of spring's allotted fumery in the World, or Jone Goavan & safe to bet that he has been eating ches-

BRITISH NOMADS (Palt Mall Budget.) The Nomad of the Fair must be brought

and other knowledge which nothing but experience can supply. There are fairs enough and to spare in any six adjacent counties to keep their attendants busy all the year round. But it would not do to go on blindly from one to another as they come in one's way. Doing this a vagabond might attend a fair every day of his life without being any day the richer for it.
The peculiar skill of this class of nomad profitable fairs at the least possible expenamong them. He is quite aware of the H'kong Bakery 600 8 fact, and therefore makes a point of cheat- Luzon Sugar Co. 7,000 8 they are likely to get from the local trades- Chi. Imp., 1874 6,276 £ ago a leading tradesman in ---- rendered himself unusually obnoxious to a Cheap Jack during fair time. In retort, the itinerant, who was one of the largest men in his way, took a vacant piece of ground ment, and set up there en permanence, and | year onded 30th June, 1882.

avowedly in opposition. The better to ances reached their height in the evening. Cheap Jack's enclosure therefore soon became the favourite resort of the working people and idlers of all classes after business hours. Here he sold every article kept in stock by his rival at a reduction of 25 per cent., and held him up to ridicule into the bargain. The tradesman retorted by hanging a big effigy of Cheap Jack high over his shop door. Thereupon Jack got up a much bigger and more artistic effigy of the stationary trader, paraded it round the March" before it, and finally burned it papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two town with his band playing "The Rogue's, with great ceremony in his enclosure. The: tradesman then issued handbills denouncing Cheap Jack, and the latter replied with other and far wittier handbills in which his opponent was held up to infinite scorn. At length the tradesman had the folly to get into a street row with the clown, who, being a practised pugilist, punished his assailant severely. And the assailant as, though Written by Hand, do not bear crowned his silliness by taking the affair the character of an actual or personal correinto the police-court, where of course he spondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied

was nonsuited, and very well laughed at: music, &c. The charge on them is the same besides. This was about the last of the as for books, but, whatever the weight of rivalry. For the ratepayer, seeing his a packet containing any partially written trade pretty well ruined and himself a paper, it will not be charged less than 5 public laughing-stock, sold his business for cents. what it would fetch, and retired to some other quarter, where, it is to be hoped the Cheap Jacks cease from troubling and the tradesman is at rest. And three or four days later the victor in this tough struggle dismissed his clown and band and ally to reveal pasture-lands of bright green resumed his peregrinations. sward. Down the narrow valley stretches Everybody knows what Jack is in busimeadow after meadow of the richest crass.

ness-his quips, cranks, jests, drollery and infinite volubility; his manifold tricks and devices; his methods of attracting an audience and of turning people into customers in spite of themselves, if once he can induce them to listen. We therefore shall say nothing about him as a business Apart therefrom he affects the "gent." He delights in showy apparel and glittering ornaments, wears a watchchain as thick as a rope—" marked eighteen | Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with carats on every link. Sir "-with seals and 'charms' dangling therefrom like a string of onions, rings on every finger, and a starry shirt front. He puts up at the best second-rate houses, fares sumptuously, and plays the grand seigneur in the coffee-room. Here he is an authority on all financial. political, and sporting matters, and always ready for a bet on the next "event. whatever that may be, a trial of skill with Letters. the cue, or in lack of nobler amusement -a game of pitch and toss. He never risks any large sum, always limiting himself to a crown a venture. He is a "dab" at most games and has an inveterate predisposition to trickery. However, you have but to throw out a hint on the subject to find Jack foregoing his advantage in the most magnaminous manner and ready to resume the game quite "on the square." He will frankly acknowledge his failing, too, and excuse it as "his idionyncrasy, Sir; his idiosyncrasy, cuss it," and Patterns, 2: Via Galle, Letters, 25; Refor which, therefore, he is in no way to gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and

blaine. Sooth to say, he does not gain much at play either by skill or finesse. Cheap Jack is a very good master as times go. He is careful of his cattle, feeds and pays his assistants liberally. In some cases he even makes a point of attending divine service once every Sunday-" as a respectable man ought to do"-and generally at the parish church of the town wherein he may happen to be staying. For Jack likes to belong to a respectable sect, and in his eyes there is none so respectable as that of the Established Church. He puts his quantum into the poor-box, too, and, besides, patronizes at least one favourite charity liberally. Jack's wife generally accompanies him in the character of storekeeper. His sons as they grow up are trained to the same craft, or. in lack of sons, a son-in-law is taken into partnership. Jack himself sticks to the road as long as he feels equal to its wear and tear. At length, however, comes a day when he is obliged to confess himself "no longer quite so young as he used to be." Then he hands over the business to the next generation, and settles down besides "the old woman as a highly respectable burgess of his favourite town. There is a restless push about him that carries him to the front genial heartiness that conciliates everybody. Not a mile from where we write there is just such a personage established in characteristic state. He is wealthy-one of the wealthiest men, indeed, of the quarter, his income counting by thousands a year. He keeps quite a retinue of ser-

vants and rides the finest hunters in the Servants and horses are fittingly lodged and cared for, while Cheap Jack sticks to the house upon wheels in which he was 2 cents. born and made his money, and wherein he means to die. There it stands in the midst frequent teeders, attained the size, let us of a pleasant meadow, a model of workmanwith burnished brasswork and gilding with-

out, and is gorgeously furnished and fitted

within. But, after all, it is neither more

nor less than a gipsy van. FOR CRAMMERS."-Food for thought requires slow cooking.

A FAIR INFERENCE. - When you chance to meet a man walking along in a stooped

SHARE LIST. QUOTATIONS. July 8, 1889. Last Di-Closing Quo-Working: Nos. of Value. Reserte. Stocks. vidend, tations, Cash. BANKS. HK. and S'hai 125 8 125 3 2,100,000 8 63,639.45 40/ \* 120 % = 8275 INSURANCES. 1,000|Tl. 2,000|Tl. 600|Tl. 252,600|Tl.663,796.00|Tl. 75 \$ Tl.1225 ex div 1,200 Tl. 350 Tl. 350 Tl. 500,488 Tl. 18,447.56 18 % Tl. 850 p. ch. Yangtaza Ins.... 500 8 2,500 8 500 8 384,597 3 437,688.58 8152.00 1 81625 Union Ins. Soc. China Traders' 600 8 1666 66 8 500 8 475,000 8 91,928 49 20% 1 81675 C'ton Ins. Office 10,000 8 3% | 8229 ox div. Chinese Ins. Co. 1,500 8 ...\$75 T \$985 p. ahere 263,403.72 1.000|8 200|8 HK. Fire Ins... 2,000 8 493,632 8 144,535.91 18% § \$320 China Fire Ins. 4,000 8 HK. C. and M. 5% **\*|810**6 18,908.06 Steamboat .... 8,000 8. 1008 MIRCELLANEOUS. 125 \$ 125 \$147,563 8 5,324.71 § 8172 1,880.51 810 1008 159.31 508 Rates of Payable. Interest. June 30 Dec 31Feb. 28 Ag. 31 April & Oct. Jne16&Dc.10 1881 8,565 Tl. Sugar Deben-

\* For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881 .- + Report issued in October, above 1st interim Bonus in the vicinity of his enemy's establish- and Dividend for 1881.- To 30th April, 1881.- For year 1881.- For year 1880.- For half EDWARD GEORGE. Share Broker.

# Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter-may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or

Commercial Papers signify such papers

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patierns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these:

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, al America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Republic. all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portugueso and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union .- The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route :-10 cents per 🛊 oz. 3 cents each.

Registration,

2 cents each. Books, Patterns and } 2 cents per 2 cz. Comm. Papers. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

10 cents.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 : Registration, 10: Newspapers, 2: Books and

Patterns. 2. Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Customs duties. Patterns. 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents. (c) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao,

5

Local Delivery. 1. All correspondence posted before to

Victoria will be delivered the same day. and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract 2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private

houses of the addressees rather than at

places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at 3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cords,

&c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. En- Goddard, G. J. velopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first. exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may Hamilton, H. G. 1 be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that Harman Kinn there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, I foot broad, I foot deep, weigh more than 51bs., nor be smaller than 3 in, by 2 dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special andorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any

parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmoster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory. Bride 2. The following cannot be transmitted: Camelot Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, Carlotta or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, Centurion &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive sub-

stances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Conrier Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or Craigland, s.s. whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or Creole likely to become offensive or injurious in C. T. Hock, s.s. 3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded Fila S. Tajor by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by Eulie

the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, Evangeline to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10. 4. The public are cautioned not to con-

found these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed. 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be

registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or any thing that, as a general rule, is liable to

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the. quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as ollows :—

Books and Papers-to British Offices, 5 lbs. : to the Continent. &c.: 4 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value: to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lest while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :-

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required. 2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost. 4. That the Postmaster General is satis-

fied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portreits, watches, handsomely bound books, do., which reach their destination, although in p.m. on any week day for addresses in a broken or deteriorated condition.

> NOW READY. PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAY By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WAYAR at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lank, CHAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office. Hougkong, December 6, 1279.

POST OFFICE NOTICE Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 7, 1882. Kung Hung Tai 1 Lai Woo Le Rossignol, W. 1 Balgan, Antonio 1 Legate, W. M. 2 Black, R., (en- | 2 Long Loo Lucian, Maria McKeen Samuel 1 od. Bodley, A., formerly Bq. Walls > 2 McKalchie Bov. Maddalay David "I od Borreus, Jas. F. Icd: Manef. R. 1 regd Brewer, Mrs J. W. i Monice. Mr IN 2 Mao Cheong Shing 1 Budden, Richard I Marmiot Mons. H. 1 Cabreira, Ignacio I Mandonga, Campbell. James 1 Franco B. Campbell, Mrs 2 Meyer, J. F. Carolos, T. 2 Chan Kong Kee 1 Mitchel, Geo. Chastel & Co., 11 Mitchell W. (ongincor) Messre 1 regd. Moller, F. Chow Waw Monange, Monar. Chun Yuen Tong 1 Moverly, Wm. 4 Clode, C. N. Paign, F. H. Conten Capt.) Partington, J. E. 9 1 John E. Passos, Luiz M. 1 Cook, Rev. Joseph 1 Posch, F. Signor I Connors, Mr Crnikshanks, W. A. 1 Porfixis, G. Culleia, Antonia 2 Davies, W. H. 1 regd, Quirk Wm. . I book Quong-Lan-Sing 1 regd. Denton & Co., Musers 1 Redeliffe, Vernon B. 1 Eing-Ting-Seng 1 Ross, Capt. John:1 Elder. Miss 8. Eppel, Madme. Ryke, John 2 1 od Sanches, J. M. 2 Erbsch, Adolf 1 regd Sato, Miss 8 Siong Potennana 1. Squibs, Jack 1 card

Stock, Madlle. Feurlado, David 1 Marie Folser, J. 1 read Stone, Tho. A. Fong A Tin Suldrich, M. French, Moner, G. 1 Tanner, M. Führer, Prof. A. 1 Tayler, G. Taylor, Cecil Gaue, M. N. Taylor, Thomas 1 Gelstan, Arthur W. Tegan, S. G. Terkeltoba, J. 3 Gennero Bigr. M. 1 Ginsburg, M. 1 regd Thompson, Miss) Mery E. Gordon, Miss L.: Thum Tu

Thomson, W. F. 5 Spcis Tien Yee Tong Gun-Tin-Hi Tindale, J. H. Haidacro, Mr Toole, Capt. B. 1 Hall, Lewis J. Tuckey, J. Virgil, Albert Hankes, G. W. 1 Wallin, J. Harman, J. Wai Foo Weight. John 1 Hartzell, N. J. Ward. Prof. H. A. 1 Webster, Miss (of Arbroath) 1 James, J. (gumer) Wheatley & Co. 1 im Lee 🕠 Messrs (The 11 Jones Moner. Agent of Willis, Rev. E. R. Jubih. R.

Wo Chee Wong Quong formerly Bo Walls Castle H. M. S.

Admiral Farquhar, H.M.S. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 letters. Lieut. J. P. Lolleston, H.M.S. Foxhound, 1 un paid letter. Wardroom Officers of H.M.S. Lily, 1 uppaid Hung houng Lo.

For Merchant Ships

Kate Davenport 1 Ingrel Anyer Head, s.s. L'ragd Louis Eugenio Lucy A Nickels Laddie Mabel Mary Tatham, s.s. 1 2 Mercury Merbury Modern . 7 Nemiah Gibson Pariay Paul Jones Pauline P. J. Carleton Port James Remne Rockharst Rock Terrace. Ruthin Bierra Marina Grace Dearling Sircoco, s.s. Buez, c.c. Напра Henia Syren 2 Tales Henrielta

DETAINED.

Taniore

Victor

Walbeck

Walls Castle

1 Wm. J. Rotch

Three Brothers 1

Wm. McKinnon 1

Wrocker, a.s. 1

Hilda Mario

Himalaya

Hindostan

Huntingdon, s.s. 2

Russell's Silk Factory (Ubi t)-Insufficient ad-Two Chinese letters. Wychampo (Chino), Manila, 28 newspapers.

Books, etc. without Covers

Apenrade. Boletim Official. Borsszem Jankó. Bremer Handelsblatt. Bristol Mercury. Bulloch Broa's Market Report. Carliele Express and Examiner. Catalogue of New & Popular Works. Catholic Presbyterian. China Express. China's Millions. Obristian Monthly & Family Treasury. Christian Shield. Church Monthly & Family Becord. Combill Magazine. Correspondencia de Espans. Costume Cloth (Samples). Couronne de Maria. Daily Review.

Dakin and Bros. Export Prices Current. Decourance Courant. Detroit Free Fress. Die Gartenlanbe. Engineer and Iron Trade Advertiser. Federal Anstralian Fleusburgen.

Gazette du Portugal. General Unseiger. Glasgow Waskly Mail. Goteborus Posten. Hamburger Framden-Blatt. Hamburger Nachrichten. Hans Andachren. Hourly Prayers. Hymns on the Holy Spirit. Illustrated Anstralian News.

Fliegende Blatter.

France Maritima.

llimitiria Britang. Iron Trade Circular. Journal des Consulate. Journal d'Orient. Kikeriki

Konighth Presidentes

L'Echo Industriel Literarischer Merkur. Liverpool Weskly Couries Liverpool Weekly Mercury. Medical Work of the Woman's Foreign Missionsty Society. Lete, Par. Moreury. Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit. Middelfart Avis. Vation. Nautical Magazino. New Publications Nord-Amstralische Outneed Cloth (Samples) Overland Mail. Popular Educator, 2 vols Quarterly return of Marriages, Births, &c. Retrospect of Medicine. Revue des Vinu et Liqueurs. Rossian Nowspaper South Port Visitor. Story of the West Port Church. Sanday at Home. Univers. Victorian. Weekly Dispatch Woolien Cloth (Samples).

Money Orders.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the following countries: South Australia. Japan.\* New South Wales. Straits Settlements. Tasmania. United Kingdom Port Darwin. Queensland. Western Australia. 2.—The Hongkong Post Office also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

3.—The commission is as follows:— Up to £ 2, or \$10, or R 20.....0.20 centa. £ 5, or \$25, or R 50, .... 0.40 £ 7, or 835, or R 70,....0.60 £10, or \$50, or R100,.....0.80 --- R150.... 81.00.

4.—No Order must exceed £10 or \$50 (unless drawn on India, when R150 is the limit), nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same persons, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail, 5. Sums not exceeding \$50 may be remitted between the Ports of China by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a

charge of one per cent. for cashing them. No orders on Japan are issued at the British Post Office, Shanghai.

> NAMES OF VILLAGES &c., IN OR NEAR HONGKONG.

(Corrected Spelling.) San Teur. A-kung Ngam. Shai-wan. Choung-shan Hom. Shai-taai Po. Chung Hom. Sham-shui Po. Chung Wan. Shau-ki Wan. Shek-o. Fo-pang. Shek Tong. Ha-wan. Heung-kong Teai Shak-tong Tsni. Shoung Wan. (Aberdeen). Shui-teing Wan. Hok-taui. Hok-tsui Wan. So kon Po. Tai-kok Tsui. Hok-un Hok-un Kok. Tai-long Ha. Tai-lung Kung. Tai-pang Mi. Tai-ping Shan. Kai-lung Wan Tai-shok Kok. Ka-az Wan. Tai-tam Kau-lung. Tai-tam Tuk Kau-pui Shek Kung Chung. Tai wan. Kung Kok. Tai-wong Kung. Lap-san Wan. Tang-lung Chau. La-u Mun Test Tez-mui. Tsim-sha Tsui. Ma-tau Chung. Teo-par Tsai. Ma-tau Kok. To-kwa Wan. Mariou Tsun. To-ti Wan. Ma-tau Wai. Tung-wa (Hospital). Ma-ti. Tung-lo Wan. Ngan Ping. Ngong-shun Chau.

Sai Ying-pun. N.B.—Documents should not be dated Year of Kwong-su, which is the style of H. M. the Emperor of China, and is of course inapplicable in a British Colony:

Wan-tsai.

Yau-ma Ti.-

Wong-kok Tsun.

Wong-nai Chung.

Wong-ms Kok.

Shipping Intelligence.

Pak-shui Wan.

Pok-iu Lam.

Sai-wan Teai.

The following lists are corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, and from other sources. Consignees are invited to communicate with the Editor in the event of any inaccuracy occurring in this list as compiled from the papers and other information at his command. The Editor will at all times, be glad to receive any additions to the list from those who have later advices, private or otherwise, than his

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Jan. 4. Truth. Sunderland Hall i. Flamingo. 18. Marathon. London Cardiff Feb. 15. P. J. Carleton. 18. Hansa. 24. Loudonn Castle (a.). Landon Mar. b. Ethel Caine. Sunderland 6. Mabel New York 11. Ella S. Thayer. Cardiff Penarth 25. Invincible. London April 18, Melbrek, Cardiff 15. Comet. Cuxhaven 17. Bonito. ... 10. Nearchas Ourdiff Cardiff 22. Rockhurst. Hamburg 23. Caroline Behn. 27, Marina, London 🗅 28, Herschel blid borough May 3, Guiding Star. Cardiff Penarth: 4, Ida, New York 8, Ruthin, Penarth Penarth 8. City of Benares. New York 16. Meteor. 9, Possini Cardiff Hamburg 19. Electra, (s.). Cardiff 20, P. G. Carvill. London 22. Friederike, London 24. Stenton (s.), 77. Belierophen, (a.) 27. Glenroy. (s.), Oardiff 30. Gustav Oscer LOADING FOR CHIMA AND JAPAN PORTS

At London - Steamore and Price Canal. Agamemport Bailing Visite.

Agnes Muir. At Liverpool. Telemechus (a) Ulymen (s. Dencation (s.) Glanous (a) At Cardiff. C. F. Sargent.

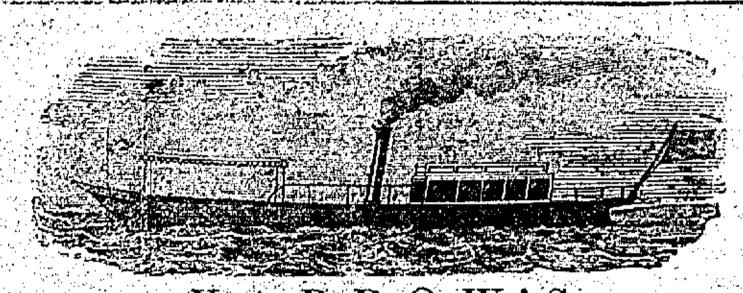
Printed and published by Osc. Murgary Bur at the China Mail Office, No. 2 Wynellian Phreek, Hongkong.

Intimations.



Invaluable for India a Laboration of India and Dealers throught in India. To he had of all store an Efficient Tonic in all CAUTION.—Gonuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron cases of Weakness. Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution Reeps good in the hottest is necessary, owing the information and information substitutes. Climates, and for any being in the Mark to 🌮

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.



SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL. Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW CO. (LATE YABROW & HEDLEY).

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS POPLAR, LONDON.

DINNEFORDS THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTI-TUTIONS, LADIES. CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

AND INDIGESTION .-DINNEFORDS

MAGNESIA MACNES A

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. 'N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. Agents- VATRON & Co., Congkong.

TRADE MARK-PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.



Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict.,

ch. 91). Enected by the "QUEEN's MOST Ex-CELLENT MAJESTY," 20th August, 1875. HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. Lalor, M.D.
TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, IT WILL PROVE INVALUABLE AS A RELIABLE LIVER TONIC AND A VITALISING RESTORATIVE.

### DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a Composed of the purest articles. These perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Lozenges contain no opium nor any dele-Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously terious drug, therefore the most delicate Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority can take them with perfect confidence. to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. by its supplying all the essential Vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve This old unfailing family remedy is daily re-Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the commended by the most eminent Physicians. highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems, which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

# DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as The Only Safe, Reliable and Permanent Cure For all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity | this as my opinion, formed from many years for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma. Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces arising from whatever cause.

#### THE ACTION OF DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which Constitutes Nervous Energy; and, on the other, the Most Powerful Blood and Flesh. generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as Active, Sprightly and Vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

# AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of CHINA are to-day dying from the effects of Brain Disease. Dyapepsia or Disordered Liver, which Poison the Blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is appearance and taste, furnishing a most life. The results of these useases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is appearance and taste, furnishing a most appearance and taste appearance are appearance and taste appearance and taste appearance are appearance are appearance and taste appearance are appearance are appearance and taste appearance are appearanc it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread ... Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body, is waste. reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty PHOSPHORIC Restorative, by a Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

# TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families. private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known. and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d, and 11s., by all Export. Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1872, has led some unscrupulous persons to feist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice: ---

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Laror's Phos-PHODYNE, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners: IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

#### Manufactured only at the Phosphodyne Laboratory by DR. R. D. LALOR.

BAY HOUSE, 32. GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, N.W., ENGLAND, THI SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA AND CHINA :- TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Byoulla, and Poons; Smith, Stanistheer & Co., Bathcate & Co., Calcutta : R. ROBERTSON. Ceylon; O'Hara & Co., Bangalore; West & Co., Chemists, Madras H. SPRECHLY, Kurrschee; J. Gillon & Co., Lahore; Rangoon Dispensary, 215. Chemists. Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, E. Lyziz, Allahabad, Charles & Co., Cawnpore and O6, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24 Meerut: TH. KOFFER, MEDICAL HALL, QUEEN'S ROAD; Hongkong; Liewer\_ Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Caputyn & Go. Shanghai , and all Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

# LEA& PERRINS'SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature



Ask for LEA and PERRING Satisfand see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bettle and Stopper: Whatesia and for Export by the Proprietors, Worse ter, Crosse and Blackwell, London, Ort., Gr.; and by Grozers and Ottman throughout the World.

### Intimations.

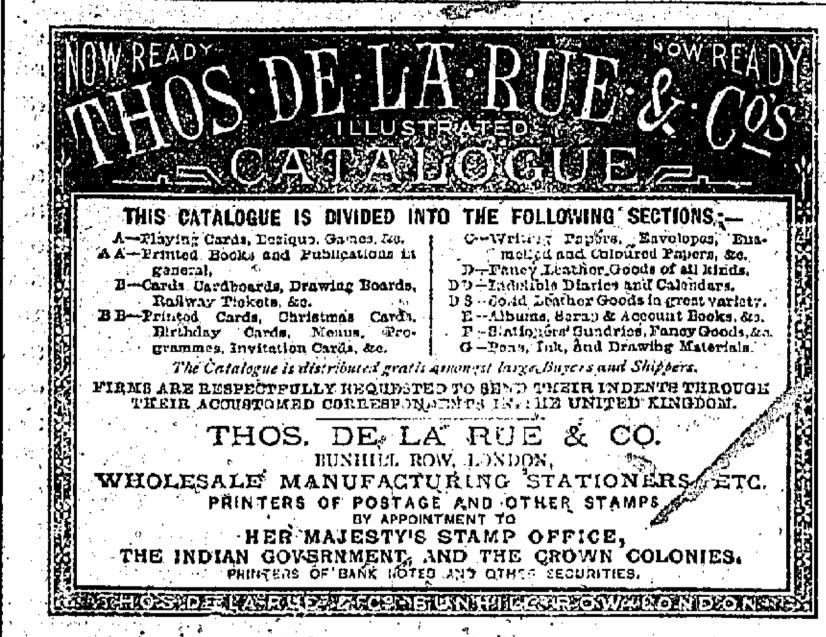
FOR BREAKFAST.

### CHOCOLAT-MENIER Received the Grand Diploma of Honour,

THE HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS 22,000,000fbs.

Sold Everywhere. PARIS-LONDON-NEW YORK.



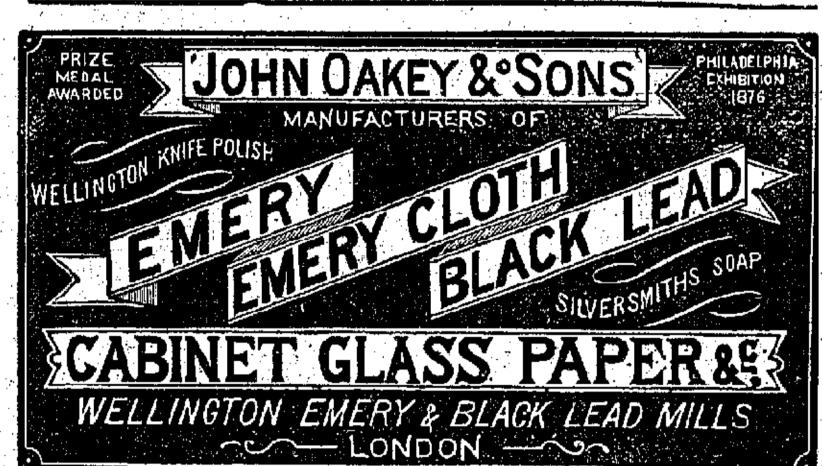
# CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK OF ALL

WINE MERCHANTS.

MONOPOLE.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLB AGENTS FOR GENAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.



#### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS.

ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. (In use nearly 60 years.)

MEDICAL TESTIMONY. July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

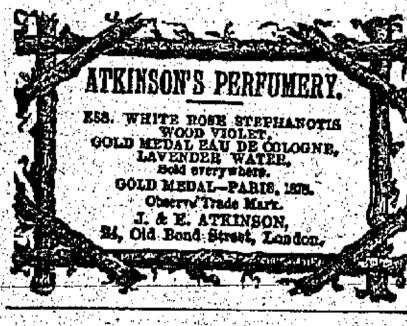
Sir,-Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M. Mr. T. KEATING. Indian Medical Service. Dear Sir.—Having tried your Lozenges in India. I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely with the best results.

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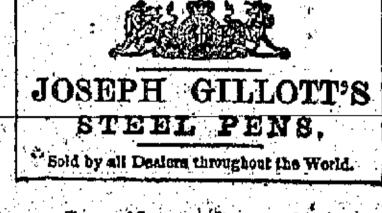
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Volume of the Tenth "CHINA REVIEW."

No. 5.-Vol. X. -OF THE-

# CONTAINS-

A Journey in North Sz Ch'uan. Notes on Chinese Porcelain. Canton Syllabary. On the Chinese Calendar.

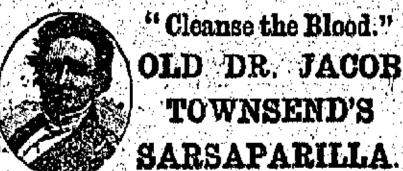
Porcelain Coing.

Sau-Lang's Visit to His Mother, Notices of New Books and Literary Intel Notes and Queries :---In Memoriam, Dragon or Croopdile.

Spelling and Pronunciation. The Corvee System A Chinese Exposition of the Four Tones. A Strange Story. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. Hongkong, May 12, 1882. 1

SAILOR'S HOME NY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, A PAPERS will be thankfully recei et the Sallor's Home, West Point. Hoogkong, July 25, 1878.

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(Ex Army Mcd. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

CAUTION. -- Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browns was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman being the inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

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CHIORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases— Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

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and Spasms, CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, circulation. The advantages offered to ad-1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.-"Dear Sir, we embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread them reputation this justly-esteemed medicine, Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysontery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collie Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfullyyours,

Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists." Extract from the General Perry Health, London as to its efficacy in Cholera: -"So strongly are Wis convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly arge the necessity of

adopting it in all size CAUTION .- None genuine without the words "D' J. Collis Browne" on the Governmer Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer—

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THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in Chine and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in these Countries. It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary, Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50.) Orders should be sent to Ggo. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

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# Intimations.

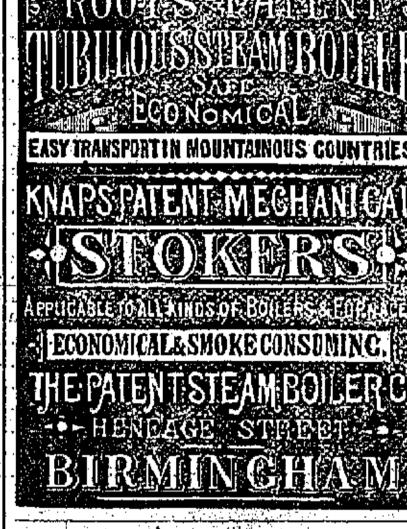
NORMANDY BUTTER IN TINS



SPECIAL NOTICE.

Those friends who will keep our Butters The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Censhall have their names inserted as Importers in our advertisements free of charge if they will advise us of their intention through their friends here.

It has just come to our knowledge that certain parties have been for some time past obtaining our disused Butter tins and ro-filling them with an inferior class of Butter. Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. We therefore advise our friends to be very Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., careful in purchasing to see that the tins they get have not been tampered with, as all Butters packed at the Beurrerie Nor- St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above mande are warranted not to contain any mixture of other Foreign Butters, but to be pure Normandy.



THE CHINESE MAIL

THIS paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. Th chief support of the paper is of course

derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Punang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and over-increasing

vertisers are therefore unusually great, and

the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone- Four Coolies. is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, Two Coolies, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, Four Coolies. with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for the above may be GEO. MURRAY BAIN.

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For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD KARBERG'& Co. Agents, Hongkong & Candon. Hongkong January 4, 1867

We have instituted as an experiment Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence us is considered likely to prove valuable to persone passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS Dinectory, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

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News Agent, &c. 183. NASSAT STREET NEW WORK Advertisements on for the Ches. Com and Clause Make wat the

Visitors' Column.

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FIGHIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese enused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person con-nected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known

usoful. The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China

writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction,

the Magazine would be made more generally

Mail Office. The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are recoived. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular; the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Logge, and Messra Balfour, Watters. Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamie-son, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton, -all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included - payable in ad Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Mana-

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numbers."-Celestial Empire.

North-China 'Herald.

Daily News.

"This number contains several articles | Ra of interest and value."-North-China Herald. | Rod "The present number of this periodical, Su \* \* \* \* opens with a review of the Foreign. Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which Thoon Kramom, professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we half the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in fow matters beyond mercantile pursuits."

"The China Review for September-October | Chinking fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms, he very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation .(Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Poking, from 1841 to 1880. " Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China

"A substantial and reliable Review which

all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise." - Chrysanthemum. "The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . Mr E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete Power the number. H. K. Daily

Trubner's Oriental R Oriental Record contains the Spark
Ottow of the China Review —
Attopublication, judging by the White number now before as, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the Yotsai neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to sav nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese A Customs' corps, and the missionary body, B among whom a high degree of Chinese E scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, G and who are severally represented in the first | Go number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors . . . Some translations from Chinese novels and I plays are marked by both accuracy and fresh. Si ness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside S notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that ... Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its prede Chi-yuan cessor in the field, and that the China Review Dorset may receive the support uscessary to insure | El Dorado

its continuance.

## Merchant Vessels in Mongkong Marbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowleong shore k., and these in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point. 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Captain.	Flag o Rig		Tons.	Date of Arrivo	- 1	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
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Avoca	21.	Wheler	Brit.	str.	964	June	$29^{\circ}$	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.	11th inst.
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Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

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880 July 8 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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. 2 c Petersen ...... Brit. bqe.

Djorup ........Dan. str.

WHAMPOA

Albatros .....

Asia.....,

CANTON

Vessel's Name.	Ancher-	Flag.	, Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H, P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.	•
Esk Hai-kain Lily Lutin Meeance Midge Tweed Victor Emanuel Wing-poa Wivern Zephyr At Canton Sin Hong	5 6 6 k 6 6 k 6 5 5 6 5 k	British Chinese British French British British British Chinese British British	gunboat gunboat gunboat gunboat military hospital gunboat gunboat Commodore's flag-ship gunboat turret-ship gunboat gunboat	360 800 720 137 2591 465 360 3087 800	3 4 3 20  4	340 95 100 120 340 350 60	July 5 July 5 July 5 Feb. 11 June 28 July 2	In Reserve Ou Kwong-tong Richard Evans Rouvier War Department In Reserve In Reserve Commodors Cuming Lum Man-woo In Reserve Ltcom. Pollard Young Wing-lin	4

HONGKO	NG, M	IACAO AND STEAMERS	SANTON CIVER	CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON "WATERS, &c.					
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	П. Р.	Commander.	
	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan Chee-hing Chen-to	221 30 221	7 2 7	70 20 70	Lin Kuo-ch'ang Chinese J. Stewart	
iang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. Sboat Co.	Chien jui Ching-tung	80 180	3 6	17 60	Chinese F. Bessard	
-ping	360	Holmes	C. M. S. N. Co.	Chun-iung Chop-chung Chop-sai	150 300	2	40	Wang Tsêng-shêng Li Tack-ming Chang	
chow	152.	Goggin	H., C. & M. Sbout Co.	Hai-ch'ang-ching Hai-king-ching	300 129	3	20	Wu Jui-ch'ang Ch'én Liang-chieh	
	1890	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S. boat C.	Hai-tung-hung Hua-shan	120 24	2	7	Linng Yü-t'ing H. J. Faunch	
7.	140	Hoyland	H., C. & M. Sboat Co.	Li-shê Ceng-chou-hai	80 562	3 4	20 125	Chinese Chêng Sung	
Cloud	280	Cary	H., C. & M. Sboat Co.	Quang-on Shen-chi	120 200	5	40 50	Li Ping-tye Ssu Tsung-t'ai	
	180	McDougall	H., C. & M. Sboat Co.	Tching-on	160 120	2 2	60 40 40	J. B. Murray Chinese Admiral Wên Lin-an	
				Tching-po Tsing-po Yi-hu Yü-min	100 180 20 24	6 2 3	60 8 7	A Garceau Chinese J. Yeats	

•			Taing-po Yi-hu Yü-min	20 2 24 3	8 Chinese 7 J. Yeats	
FOOCHOW	SHIPPING IN PORT.	MERCHAN	T STEAMERS.	Mercha	NT STEAMERS.	
	July 1, 1882.	Fei-yuen	American	Tunsin	British	•
•		Fungshun	Chinese	Yoritomo Maru	Japanese	
	hant steamers.	Fuyew	Chinese	MERCHANT	BAILING VESSELS.	
Afghan	for London	Glenearn	for London, &c.	Annie M. Small	American ship	
Appin —	for Shanghai	Glenfalloch	for London v. F'chow	Araguda	British barque	
Breconshire	for London	Hae-san	Chinese	Channel Queen	British barque	,
Ealing	for Colonies	Hac-shin	Chinese	Christine	German ship	•
Ganges	for Colonies	Hae-ting	Chinese	City of Halifax	British barque	
Gervase	for Shanghai	Hideyoshi Maru	Japanese	Earl of Elgin	British barque	
BAI	LING VESSELS.	Hiroshima Maru	Japanese	Ellen	British barque	•
Irazu	for Melbourne	Laertes	for London, &c.	Evangeline	British barque	
Siberion	for Tientsin	Hankow	British .	Fantaesie	British barque	•
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	MEN-OF-WAR.	Kang-ohi	British	Gilend	Norwegian barque	į
Fei Hoo	for Amoy	Khedive	British	A COMMENT	Comman barquo	_
		Kiang-ching	Chinese	Hilda	British barque	ì
SHIPPINGIN	SHANGHAI HARBOUR.	Kiang-foo	Chinese	Lady Douglas	British barque	•
	一、一、"我们的","我们是这一个人,我们就是我们就是这一个。""我们就是我们的"。"我们就是我们的"。"我们就是我们的","我们就是我们的","我们就是我们的	Kiang-kwan	Chinese —	Maggie Dixon	British barque	:
${f J}$	une 30, 1882.	Lamitania	British	Norwhal	British ship	
MER	CHANT STEAMPRE	Lydia	for London, &c.	Obed Baxter	American barque	
Aberdeen	British	Minard Castle	for London v. F'chow		German barque	4
Benalder	for London v. F'chow	Newchwang	British	Oscar Vidal	British barque	ĺ.
Bengloe	for New York	Ruri Maru	British	Peark	American barque	:
Brutes	German	See-wo	British	Perle	British barque	i i
Castello	for New York v. Amoy	Sindh	French	Pym	British barque	
*Chinkiang	<b>Dritteh</b>	Sin Nanzing No. 2	British	Southern Cross	American ship	
Chi-yuan	Clunese	Store Nordiske	Danish	St. Lawrence	British barque	sil Se
N 日海は二年に出席していた。 シャンカル・デカル	2.5.10m,19.50m6400000 <b>200000</b> 00000000000000000000000000	· 自、 医痛气病 · 医高温性 医皮肤 医皮肤 (1), 是 "我们们的""说话"(1) — """说话"(1)	のの <b>日本に対抗性性に対象性性</b> (1) マー・ハンド・ページ アージタコン ビードロン バ	ONE PROGRAMMENT AND A TOTAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROGRAMMENT OF THE	4 - 1 A * 東西 그 프로브트 라고트 라스크 토토 보는 10 전 : 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	_

Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

British

British

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES. Corrected to Saturday, July 8th, 1882. At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Prioz.

Highest. Lowest.

Cash: Gash. Chinese Names. Butcher Meat. Bacon, English, 350 320 Ame. Sugar cured .. 250 225

Hump, Salt Tripe (undressed) catty Calves' Head and Feet. . Hams, American, 180 160

Mutton Chop, Piga' Chitlings, "Feet, "Head, 90 Heart Kidneys 110 100 Pork, Chop. 碱猪肉 130 120 110 100 Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set-

羊頭脚 60 50 Sucking Pigs, Suct, Beef, 生羊油 Sweet Bread, catty Poultry.

each

Capons,

Ducks, 120 110 Pheasants, Canton, live per pair Rabbits, live, Canton Turkeys, Cock, 350 300

Barbel, . catty Dog Fish, Ecls, Congor File Fish, Fresh Fish, Large

\$1.00 Live Fish, Lobsters, Parrot Fish Rock Fish, Roach, Salmon, Canton,

Salmon, Salt water,

Salt Fish,

Scorpæna,

Norwegian barque

H. M. gunboat

MER-OF-WAR

Stant

蝦 Shrimps, oatty 120 Snake Fish, Solos, Fresh 120\_ 110 Turtles, small, fresh water, each 300 250 Fruits. Bananas, fragrant, Canton catty Brides. Ohestnuts. Citron, Green,

沙香蕉 Currants, 500 400 Dates, Figs, Dried, box Ground Nuts. Lemons, China, Peel, 50 cents Lichees, Dried. catty **50** 40 Black leaved, Viscid, Egg shaped, Mandarin. 槐枝荔枝 Small late. Limes, Loong Ngan, Dried, Mangosteen, Mangoes, Manila, 35 30 Punti. catty Musk Melons, Olives, 本地橙 150 120 Oranges, Punti, lb. cents 50 40 Peci. calty Pear. Russet. Peach, Hami, ,, Engle beaked, Pine-apples, Punti, Plantains, common 沙香蕉 Fragrant, Plums, Yellow, Black, , Nanhwa, Pomegranato, 100Pumelo, 就梅 300 250 bottle Prunes, Dried, bottle - 600 500 Raisins, Muscatel, Pudding, 80 Rose Apple, cutty. Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty Tamorinds, Walnuts, Water Chesnuts, com. 桂林馬蹄 Mandarin, 20 Water Melon,

Whampes, Sweet, Corkia, Vegetables. Beans, sprout, Beet Root, ... Beans, Long, Dolichos, Brassica, Brinjals, Cabbage, each Chinese com. catty 20 Carrots, Punti. English, Celery, Chinese, Chilies, Dried, Red, Cucumbers, Garlic. Ginger, old, Gourd, snake Horse Radish, S'hai, catty

Onions, Bombay Green 50 40 Sweet, Pumpkin, Yellow Purslane, Scallions, Spinage, Tomatoes, Turnips, Punti, Water Oress, Water Lily Roots,

bunch

Lettuce, Chinese

Maize, per head,

ORLEY, Inspector of Markets, Printed and published by Gro. Munker Barr at the Chief Mail Office, No. 2; Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881. The following Annual Reports on the state of the Government and Grant-in-aid Schools in Hongkong, for the year 1831 are published in the Gazette for general information :--

No. 24. GOVT. CENTRAL SCHOOL, Hongkong, March 28th, 1882. Sin, -I have the honour to forward to you the Annual Returns connected with this School for 1881, and to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT,

Head Master. The Hon. W. M. DEANE, Act. Col. Sec.,

AVERAGE EXPENSE OF EACH SCHOLAR AT THE GENTRAL SCHOOL DURING 1881. Expenditure,......\$14,601.1

Deduct School Fees......4,051.0 Total Expense of the School,...\$10,550.1

A. Average Expense of each Scholar calculated by the Total En-

 $m{B}$ : Average Expense of each Scholar calculated by Average Daily

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT. Head Muster.

No. 87. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Hongkong, 8th May, 1882.

Sin, -I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on Education and the Blue Book returns for the year 1881. to supervision by the Government, amounted in 1881 to 72 as compared with 63 in 1880, 50 in 1879 and 47 in 1878. The total number of scholars, subject to supervision and annual examination by the Government, amounted in 1881 to 4.372 as compared with 3,886 in 1880, 3,460 in 1879 and 3,152 in 1878. These figures indicate a steady increase, continued during the last four years, in the general number of schools

the so-called Government schools, i.e. secular schools established by the Government, or aided by the Government (by monthly grants), and the so-called Grantin-Aid schools, i.e. religious denominational schools, Protestant and Roman Catholic. annual grants under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Comparing the rolls Government schools, 1,986 scholars as compared with 2,078 scholars in 1880, 2,043 in 1879 and 2,101 in 1878; and I further find that we had in 1881, in 37 denominational schools, 2,237 scholars as compared with 1.808 in 1880, 1.417 in 1879 and 1.051 in 1878. I see therefore a slight but steady decrease, from year to year, in the attendances at the secular Government schools. which decrease is counterbalanced, as it is no doubt caused, by the manifest steady increase, observable year by year, in the to pass. number of scholars attending the religious denominational Grant-in-Aid schools. If. however, the limited accommodation of the present Government Contral School were remedied by the building of a new Contral School, with increased staff and accommoda-

4. The Census taken in 1881 enabled of the number of scholars attending schools not under Government supervision or inspection. It appears that on 3rd April. 1881, as many as 6,587 children were returned as scholars, and it may safely be assumed that nearly all of them attended schools in the Colony at that time. Deducting from this number the number of scholars enrolled in the secular and denominational schools under Government inspection (4,372), I find that there were 2.215 scholars attending private schools. The Census of 1881 enables me also to calculate, more satisfactorily than it was possible to do so in previous years, the proportion of educated to uneducated children in the Colony. It appears, on an approximate calculation (see Table XVI appended to this report) that, out of 21,869 children under 16 years of age, resident in the Colony in 1881, there were 6,587 returned as scholars, and that about 5,467 were then less than five years of Hence I infer that the number of children who ought to have been in school, but did not attend any school in 1881, amounted to about 9,815. This estimate is, however, but an approximate one, and as it includes children up to 16 years age, while many leave school when 14 or 15 years of age. this estimate is certainly rather above than below the mark. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the number of uneducated system of promoting boys from one class to has made provision in Rule No. 20, viz. children, who did not attend school in 1881. may safely be estimated at 8,000. Considering, however, that almost all the existing schools in the Colony are much overcrowded, it appears to me very likely that the number 8,000 represents not merely the number of uneducated children in the Colony, but the number of children for whom. there is actually no school provided by public or private means. Further, as the number of girls (859) who attended known -schools in 1881 is, when compared with the number of boys (about 4,000) attending such schools, very far below the ratio of proportion of native boys (10,824) and girls (10,340) resident in the Colony, it seems to me safe to assume that a vast majority of those 8.000 uneducated children, for whom there is no school provided, are girls. The observations I made in all parts of the Colony incline me also to the opinion, that this want of schools and achool accommodation for about 8,000 children exists principally in the central parts of the town, where rent is too high to enable the ordinary Chinese teachers to make a living out of the small fees commonly paid in ordinary Chinese schools. There is no lack of demand for education of some sort among the Chinese people of this Colony, whether resident in the town or in the villages, but with the exception of the villages, where the Aid is that out of 24 boys, 2 failed to pass. System is freely availed of by the people none of the Kaifong (native residents) of Hongkong have yet applied to the Govern-

alight progress in the Colony. As the Grant-in Aid Schools give year by year inschools continues to decrease from year to year. The number of girls attending Govyears from 343 in 1878, to 431 in 1879, to examined, 7 failed to pass. unfulfilled yet. I have stated above my The Diocesan School, which devotes part

purely Chinese subjects, to those classes of Masters. Chinese females regarding, which the Govtunity of learning, that they are free.

English in addition to Chinese, there were English only The total number of children ment super sision amounted to 1334.

7. The Fork done by the Government Central School in 1881, has been tested by affairs was hardly better. In both of these 21. The next Roman Catholic school much religion is taught, but a Chinese edu- sufficiently account for the excessively me by an examination which I conducted villages the people appear to prefer a purely which teaches English is St. Francis' girls cation, instead of a European one, is given. small number of boys now being brought on the same principles which I follow in the | Chinese education to the teaching now given | school, which came last year for the first | The time which this boys' school of the forward year by year into the higher stanannual examinations of the Grant-in-Aid in both the English and Chinese languages | time under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Out | Basel Mission devoted to the teaching dards in spite of the enormous increase of 2. The total number of schools, subject peculiar case of the Central School demand- these people, the Government would have 8 had the requisite number of attendances, in the Roman character, and to arithmetic, observed that in the case of some of these ed. As regards Chinese studies, for which to appoint one Master to teach Chinese ex- and these 8 girls were examined only in the makes a serious inroad upon the time Grant-in-Aid schools in Class I, the exhas been reduced from 81 to 61 hours, I it is hapily to be expected that the Govern-Chinese examination, which I conducted, pense. There is, in Shaukiwan, the further showed that in Chinese composition a fair difficulty that some of the boat-people schools which were under the Grant-in-Aid the case of girls, for whom, if the two rule, limiting the amount of grant, payable result had been obtained, but that Chinese and villagers there wish the Chinese teach- Scheme in 1881, and which give a European instances of the girls' schools conducted by to any one school, by a fixed ratio of proand scholars subject to Government super- be kept up now. But as the change was others in the Punti and others in the Portuguese language, viz., the St. sufficient guide, this system would seem curred. 3. The numbers above given include both too soon yet to come to a satisfactory decision, be found able to teach in any two Street Ragged Schools, all of which are clearly gain under it better results than by the Government in September, 1881, may be stated as follows.

> 10 failed in reading, 2 in writing and 4 in Salyingp'un and Wantsai. At Salyingp'un 17 were placed in the first (lowest) stand- of more instruction conveyed by it. Of 43 arithmetic; that 12 failed in one subject | there is a native Master, educated at | ard, and 3 in the second. The result was, | girls examined, all passed in every subject. only, I failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 sub. Howard University, Washington, U.S.A., however, satisfactory, as only 3 failed in 1 with the exception of 11 girls in standard make up for failure in one subject, as the with to learn Chinese in addition to English, the full number of attendances, 18 boys for by individual incapacity. The result of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme allows in other stand have an opportunity of doing so. But examination, but most of them were clearly examination proved the teaching, which is ards, the net result of this examination is few; however, avail themselves of it, and too young to be expected to pass even in here given by properly trained teachers, to that, out of 104 boys examined 2 failed the respects. Never-

writing. None failed in more than I sub-

boys examined passed without exception. reading, dictation, arithmetic and copyfailed in arithmetic, and none failed in classes in the Central School. copy-writing; that 11 failed in 1 subject | 17. As regards the Grant-in-Aid schools, able tidiness and cleanliness of schools and only, and that I failed in 2 subjects. The the same details as those which I have scholars belies the idea of any raggedness.

only I failed to pass. of which, as in all other cases, had been | teaching given in each. in 1881. Some boys in this school had been | guage with Chinese in addition." took place, and many had evidently been moved out of the Preparatory or Eighth | and Seventh Classes into this school before

they were ripe for it. 12. The Third Class of the Central School was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and copy-writing. Out of 27 boys failed in reading, none in dictation. 5 failed failed in grammar, 5 failed in composition, and none in copy-writing. I find 7 failed in I subject only, 2 failed in 2 subjects each. boys examined, 2 failed to pass.

13. The Second Class of the Central School was examined in reading, dictation. arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and copy-writing. Out of 26 boys examined, 24 had the requisite number of attendances. Of the 24 boys, 5 failed in dictation, 4 failed in composition, but none failed in any of the other subjects. I find that 7 failed in 1 subject only, and 2 failed

14. The First Class of the Central School was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic, geography, composition, history and 5. Female education appears to be making find that, out of 28 boys, none failed in reading, 4 failed in dictation, 7 failed in Chinese division, whilst there was a comarithmetic: 5 failed in geography, al failed creased attention to female education, the in composition, 5 failed in history and none of the Portuguese division, as compared number of girls attending Government failed in copy-writing. I further find that 3 ernment schools fell in 1878 to 235 in 1879 4 subjects each. The result is, therefore, examining only those boys who had made

are Chinese and that a considerable number nese teaching to Government examination, lege, will be to abolish the Italian custom

parents, but are purchased servant girls, schools in the Colony, which teach English, (or Thursday).

Shankiwan Government school the state of I classes so efficiently.

tion, the result would be somewhat different. failed in arithmetic, none failed in copy- very few of the boys in this school omit circumstances being the same, the result worked under this same system, is the girls' studying Chinese in addition to English, was little different. Out of 38 girls on the school of the Berlin Foundling House September last, the first few days of which me to arrive at a tolerably correct estimate ject. The result, therefore, is that the 29 This school was in September 1881 attached roll, 31 had the requisite number of attend. Bethesda, which is also a boarding school were spent in getting pupils together, preto the Normal School, to give the students ances, but most of the children were too like the Basel Mission girls' school, and paring books, materials, &c. On the 12th 10. The Seventh Class was examined in of the Normal School opportunity for young to be expected to passed. Accord- this school also produced, through its ex- September, the School was formally opened. practical exercises in the art of teaching. ingly 18 failed in 2 subjects each, and 2 collent teaching and organisation, very when twelve youths attended on trial. writing. Out of 41 boys examined, 36 had The examination of both the Saiyingp'un failed in 1 subject each. Out of 31 girls favourable results. None of these girls, the requisite number of attendances. Coun. and the Wantsai schools exhibited good examined, only 11 passed. Both these however, were presented in the two highest Students. The other five withdrew for ting only these 36 boys. I find that 2 results, such indeed as can fairly be com- schools are specially designed for the Por- standards. Out of 37 girls examined, 4 various causes; some not being far enough failed in reading, 3 failed in dictation, 8 pared with the results of the corresponding tuguese poor, and are doing an excellent failed in 1 subject each, and the result was advanced, and the parents of others not

> 11. The so-cassed Lower School, includ- accompanying this report, viz., in Table Scheme, viz., the Diocesan School and the ing the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Classes. XIII, shewing the number of scholars who was examined in reading, dictation, arith- passed and failed in each standard as well metic, geography, grammar and copy-writ- as the amount of grant carned in each case. Out of 93 boys examined, only 82 in table XIV, which exhibits the percentage had the requisite number of attendances. of scholars who gassed in each school, and Of these 82 boys, 10 failed in reading, 29 in Table XV, which shews the percentage failed in dictation, 14 failed in arithmetic. of passes obtained by each of these schools 10 failed in geography, 5 failed in grammar in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and none failed in copy-writing. I find geography, history, repetition, explanation. that 21 failed in 1 subject only, but 12, and composition. But further details refailed in 2 subjects, 3 failed in 3 subjects | garding these Grant-in-Aid schools having | 32 boys or examination, and these were and 3 failed in 4 subjects each. The re- | been called for, I proceed to add some sult, therefore, is that, out of 82 boys ex- | remarks regarding the working and results | ammed, 18 failed to pass. The unfavour- of these schools in 1881, taking these able result of this examination, the subjects | schools in order according to the class of

> fixed upon by myself in concert with the 18. None of the Grant-in-Aid schools Headmaster and the Masters of these has been placed in that highest class of Classes, is in my opinion caused by the schools for which the Grant-in-Aid Scheme another in the course of each term, which | Class V, "schools in which a European system appears to have still been in vogue education is given in any European lanadmitted a few days before the examination | Government Central School is almost the only school of this class in the Colony. But in Class IV of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, viz., for "schools in which a European ling the boys even out of school-hours under education is given in any European language," we have Grant-in-Aid schools, 6 of all hours of the day an opportunity of hearwhich use the English language, and 3 use the Portuguese language as the medium of reason why this school does not submit its education. Those of these schools which Chinese teaching to Government inspection, examined, only 20 had the requisite num- I teach English, may be divided into Roman ber of attendances. Of these 20 boys none Catholic and Protestant schools. Those which use the Portuguese language, in place in arithmetic, none failed in geography. I of English, are exclusively Roman Catholic. 19. As regards those Roman Catholic

> > Schools which teach English, I have to

refer in the first instance to St. Joseph's The result is, therefore, that, out of 20 | College, under the charge of the Christian Brothers. This institution is divided into two distinct schools, one being specially for Chinese boys who, however, are taught English exclusively, and the other for Portuguese boys. Neither the Chinese nor the Portuguese language is taught in this institution or even used by way of explanation. The result of the examination was, in both divisions, highly satisfactory, as, out of 140 boys examined. 11 failed in one subject in 2 subjects each. The result, therefore, each, and only 4 failed to pass. A referresults gained in 1880 and 1881 by a comsiderable improvement in the teaching with the results of the year 1880. It must is therefore clearly a great educational want combines English and Chinese teaching. dressed to the Secretary of State, for a re-

culiar circumstances of this Colony and the obtained under adverse circumstances, is power exercised by St. Joseph's College. ceased to attend or failed to attain the ably decreased since 1876. provedence of domestic female servitude in due no doubt to the excellent organisation On the other hand, the mixing of Portugueso requisite number of 200 daily attendances Number of Scholars Examined in Standards Hongkong recommend a partial application and discipline of the Central School, next and Chinese boys, which is the systems- during the year. Of the 18 boys examined, of the system of compulsory education, in to the superior qualifications of its trained | tic practice of the Victoria boys' school, | 5 failed in I subject each, and I in 2 sub-16. The ordinary Government schools, of which St. Joseph's College deprives itself boys examined in the first three standards, ernment (as the proper guardian of such | which teach no English, and the Village | by the separation of Chinese from Portu- 14 passed. Considering that 4 of the boys purchased children whose parents are in schools, subsidized by the Government by a guese scholars. Out of 104 scholars on the examined were clearly too young to be exmost cases not living in Hongkong) has an small monthly grant as Aided Schools, all roll of the Victoria Schools, only 46 could pected to pass in arithmetic, this result interest, if not a duty, to make sure that of which teach Chinese only, have gone be examined, and most of these who were shewed that good teaching had been given, such girls know, or at least have an oppor- their usual course as in previous years, and not examined were excluded on the ground but the great irregularity of the attendances

evident that there is from year to year a School, which teach both English and Chi- part of the year, and were excluded from me to "indicate that the kind of education" the laudable efforts made in this direction steady progress made in the promotion of nese. Among these schools, the Govern- the grant on that score. Out of 27 boys given in this school is not much thought of by the girls' schools and their Managers. a knowledge of English in this Colony, ment school at Stanley was the least satis- examined, 3 failed in 1 subject each, but by the parents of the boys who evidently It is principally in the boys' schools in Class Besides 7 Government schools which teach factory, as the number of boys, learning none failed entirely. There were also 19 care more for a good Chinese than for a good I, that the standard of education has English there, gradually dwindled down, girls examined and all passed. As the European education. That it is not the re- manifestly been lowered instead of being in 1881 seven Grant-in-Aid schools teaching through various causes, till there were at scholars of the Victoria Schools are dis- ligious teaching which the parents object to, raised. It is true that a considerable numthe end of the year but 4 boys learning tributed over all tossix standards of the appears clearly from the fact that crowds of ber of the boys in these schools leave. learning English in schools under Govern- English in addition to Chinese, all the Code, it require every considerable effort the same class of children are throng- after four years' study of Chinese, to be others studying Chinese only. At the on the part of the teachers to teach so many ing into the other Grant-in-Aid schools onrolled in the Central School to study

schools, but with such adaptations as the by one Master in each place. To please of 15 girls presented for examination, only of reading and writing colloquial Chinese the attendance in these schools. Finally I there is now but little time available in the clusively and another to teach English. two lowest standards of the Code. One required for learning to read and write in penses of which are very small, the amount Central School, since the aumber of hours But as the number of those who wish to failed in 2 subjects, the others passed. A the Chinese character and, in my opinion, of grant earned under the provisions of the during which the school is taught every day learn English is small in these two places, distinguishing feature of this school is the mars, if it does not hinder, real proficiency Code in 1881 exceeded the amount actually fine needlework done by the pupils under in the latter. The disadvantages, however, spent by them in the same year. I recommay here briefly state that the results of the ment should incur the large additional ex- the tuition of the Italian Sisters of Charity. which this system of education appears to mended therefore to the Government to memoriter repetition of the Classics cannot ing 'to be given' in the Hakka dialect, education, confine their teaching at present the Basel Mission and Berlin Mission are a portion between grant and expenditure inmade in the latter portion of the year, it is Hoklo dialect, whilst no teacher can Francis' Portuguese School and the Bridges better suited. At any rate, the girls 28. A Normal School has been started It would be useless therefore to detail here of these dialects. In the Anglo-Chinese under the Italian Sisters of the boys. The Basel Mission Girls' School, beginning with 10 students, with a view to the results of the Chinese examination. Government school at Yaumati things were Charity. In St. Francis' Portuguese admirably organised and conducted as a supply trained native Masters for the schools But the results of the English examination comparatively more satisfactory. But here School, which is a mixed school of very boarding school, shews this system to its of the Colony. It is too soon to speak of also the number of boys studying English young children and infants, a considerable best advantage, as all the girls are tolerably results. The ten students were examined 8. The Preparatory School was examined is very small. At Wongnaich ung the number had to be excluded from examina- grounded in the written Chinese character, by me at the end of the year, and the result in reading, writing and arithmetic. Of 126 combined teaching of English and Chinese, tion owing to their extreme youth making whilst the facility with which the girls in was very satisfactory, but as it tested only which are nided by the Government by boys thus examined, only 104 had the re- both of which subjects are equally appre- a pass in the lowest standard of the Code, the highest classes write prose composi- three months work, it is needless to state quisite number of 200 attendances which iri ciated by the villagers, gave good results, which makes no provision for infant schools, tion in the Hakka vernacular, using details here. I append, however, a brief Grant-in-Aid schools is the sine-qua-non for and this Anglo-Chinese school appears to an impossibility. Again, on the score of the Roman character, is a clear proof report by the Principal (Appendix). admission to the examination. Counting the in a satisfactory condition. The best insufficient attendances, out of 41 presented, that there is considerable power in this 29. I enclose also the usual Tables. Ifind—that—we had in 1881, in 35 secular therefore only these 104 boys who had the schools of this class, however, are the two 21 had to be excluded from examination. system in the direction of education of education at the Educational Statistics requisite number of attendances, I find that Angle-Chinese. Government schools at Uf the 20 children who could be examined, the mind, apart from the greater variety for 1881.

justs. Allowing then, in consideration of teaching English, whilst there is another subject each, and 18 passed. The Bridges IV, of whom 3 failed in 1 subject each, 1 the fact that this school spends part of its Government school in the same building Street Ragged Schools presented, after failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. to learning here English only, having 18 boys examined, there were accordingly theless it was evident to me that the syswriting. Out of 39 boys examined, only 29 Government school we have two Masters, boys examined, only 7 boys passed. But the written Chinese character as is found had the requisite number of attendances. one an Indian, educated at the Government | the failure was manifestly not caused by in other girls' schools which give a purely Counting only these 29 beyer I find none Central School, who teaches English, and deficient teaching but by the extreme youth Chinese education.

teach English under the Grant-in-Aid

so-called Hongkong Public School, both of them are connected with the Church of England. The Diocesan Home and Orphanage is a boarding school for Eurasian children, and although it gives also Chinese teaching, in addition to English which is the language of the school, it does not submit its Chinese teaching to Government examination. I can therefore only treat it as an English school. As such it presented distributed over all the six standards of the Code, which fact, in view of the small staff, indicates a very considerable amount of work thrown on the teacher. Out of 31 boys examined, 7 failed in 1 subject each, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 28 boys passed. This is a very satisfactory result. As this school devotes its afternoons to Chinese teaching, it is (apart from the Normal School) the only school in the Colony similar to the Central School in its comschool. On the other hand, being a boarding school, the Diocesan School has the advantage over the Central School by bring-English influences, and affording them at ing English spoken out of school. The by placing it under Class V (for schools in which a European education is given with Chinese in addition), is probably this, that by so doing the risk of failures at the examination would be very considerably increased, whilst the value of a pass would be but slightly higher. In other words, the school would not be likely to earn as high a grant by being placed under Class V, as it now earns whilst being placed under the lower Class IV. This seems to me to indicate that the Code, as it stands at present, does not encourage the combination of two

languages as subjects of instruction. 24. The Hongkong Public School, conducted at St. Paul's College, with an enrolment of 28 boys, all of whom were the

appears to produce a healthy emulation | jects, and the result was that, out of 18 do not call for any special remark. But of insufficient attendances. Some, how- in this school, compared with the attend- number of scholars brought forward into 6. Considering the steadily increasing it is necessary to advert briefly to those ever, had been attending another Grant-in- ances in day schools for Hakka children in the higher standards in 1881, as compared number of schools teaching English, it is Government schools, outside the Central School during the immediate neighbourhood, appears to with the three preceding years, is due to in the immediate neighbourhood, where as English, but this fact does not

22. The remaining Roman Catholic imply, do not seem to have equal force in introduce into the Grant-in-aid Scheme a time on Chinese studies, the copy-writing to | teaching only Chinese, so that those who | excluding infants and those who had not | The latter two failures were clearly caused | The Hon. F. Stewart. LL.D. 9. The Eighth Class was examined in Brivate opportunities to keep up their 9 boys who failed in 3 subjects each, and 2 tem followed in this school does not admit of an Appendix :reading, dictation, arithmetic and copy. Chinese knowledge. At the Wantsai failed in 1 subject each. Thus, out of 18 of the same proficiency being obtained in

failed in reading, 1 failed in dictation, 5 | a native Master teaching Chinese. (haly of the children. In the girls, school, the | 26. The only other school in the Colony, work as ragged schools, though the remark- | that only one failed to pass.

result then is that, out of 36 boys examined, given above with reference to the Central 23. Only two Protestant institutions Code, giving a purely Chinese education in Students, viz. ten, five other youths were the Chinese language only. But as all admitted. Two of these Students were not suitable and consequently withdrew, the these schools, 23 in number, teach principally the Chinese Classics and supplement the ethical teaching of the Confucian Classics by religious Christian teaching, the work done in these schools has, in my opinion, a high educational value: he beginning of last year the Protestant Missions of the Colony held the monopoly of this system of teaching. Last year, for the first time, the Roman Catholic Mission placed one school, worked under this system, under the Grant-in-Aid Schome, so that now 22 of these schools are Protestant Mission schools and 1 is a Roman Catholic school. Five of the Protestant Mission native catechist and were opened by him on satisfactorily. behalf of a few Chinese merchants who supply the funds. These schools are, however, distinctly Protestant, though not directly connected with any foreign Missionary. None of the Kaifong schools has as yet been placed under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. There is no need to detail the results of the examination of these 23 Grant-in-Aid schools, as the results are summarily tabulated in the comparative Tables appended to this report But a few general observations, which forced themselves into notice lately in connection with these schools, may be interesting to the taxpayer and possibly contain useful hints to the Managers of these chools. I observed, in the first instance general steady improvement going on.

rom year to year, in the quality of teach-

ing given in these schools, as well as in

heir organisation and discipline. As ...

knew all those of these schools which ex-

isted before they were brought under the Grant-in-Aid Code. I am certain that this general improvement in the effectiveness of these schools is principally due to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme On the other hand, this scheme, like all other schemes, has also its drawbacks. observed several evil tendencies arising from some of its provisions. As, for instance, one-fourth of the annual grant earned by a school, goes, according to the sons of English-speaking parents, presented provisions of the Code, to the paid teacher to their work, I trust that the desire of the only 14 boys for examination, the others as a personal bonus, there is among Government to obtain trained native teaence, however, to Table XV, shewing the having failed to attain to the requisite num- most of the native teachers a strong ten- chers for the Elementary Schools will be ber of attendances or left. None was old dency, not only to neglect the religious parison of the percentage of passes ob enough to be presented in a higher standard teaching which is not examined into nor tained in reading, dictation, arithmetic, than the fourth. One boy failed in two specially paid for by the Government, in great many drawbacks must necessarily be ment for grants-in-aid for educational pur copy-writing. Out of 33 boys examined, 28 grammar, geography and history, indi. subjects, and all the others passed in every favour of the particular subjects required expected and encountered. by the Code, but also to seek to obtain a law the honour to be, falling off in the results of teaching of the Algebra, as a special subject, and passed. high grant by special cramming during the Although, therefore, the school had but a last few months of the year. Another small number of boys to present for objectionable expedient lately resorted to examination -- but one more than at the by some of the native teachers of these Dr. E. J. EITEL, previous examination, - the result of the schools in Class I, also adopted with a view failed in I subject only, 4 failed in 2 sub- also be taken into consideration that this examination was highly creditable to the to obtain a high personal bonus, is the jects, I failed in 3 subjects and 2 failed in highly satisfactory result was obtained by Master, and indeed the one boy who failed practice of admitting at the beginning of was too young and nervous to be expected the year a much larger number of children to 179, in 1880 to 138 and 1881 to 120. On that, out of 28 boys examined in this high the requisite number of 200 daily attend. to pass. The class of residents, for whose than there is teaching power to provide for. the other hand, in the Grant-in-Aid schools standard, in which Grant-in-Aid schools ances. Out of a total of 281 boys on the children this Public School was specially and to select out of the mass, and to drill the attendance of girls rose during the same | bring forward but very few boys, out of 28 roll of St. Joseph's College, only 140 had designed, is too small to give any solid in preference, the more intelligent portion fulfilled this preliminary requirement of the prospect of securing a larger attendance in of the scholars, but quietly to get rid, by 564 in 1880 and to 739 in 1881. As regards 15. The result total of the examination Grant-in-Aid Scheme. There were, there- future. The fees charged are also very neglect or otherwise, of the unpromising the Chinese population of the Colony, the of the Central School appears to me to have fore, excluded from examination and grant high. In my opinion it would be more ad- scholars. A future objectionable device of Census of 1881 records a total of 10,824 been satisfactory. It is hardly possible to 141 boys, or one-half of the whole number vantageous to the school, to revert to the the same sort is the practice, which appears boys and 10,340 girls resident in the Co- compare the Central School with any other enrolled, the natural consequence of the former plan of admitting a number of more generally to be setting in in all the lony. Apart from the girls' schools under school in the Colony, because, with the ex- fact that the school was taught only 203 respectable Chinese youths to be taught boys' schools in Class I, and which consists Government inspection, and numbering in ception of the Diocesan School, which as a days in the year, which left too small a together with the English-speaking boys, as in training boys chiefly for the lower stand. 1881 but 859 girls, there are very few girls' boarding school differs widely from the margin for detention by sickness or acci- the increased number of scholars would en- ards of the scheme in which passes can be schools in existence in the Colony. There Central School, none other in the Colony dents. As the repeated applications, ad- able the Committee to reduce the fees and obtained at the examination with comparato increase the staff, whilst the mixing of tive ease, but to bring forward as few scholars duction of the number of 200 daily attend. the two races would produce a healthy as possible for the higher standards in opinion that a vast majority of the 8,000 of every afternoon to Chinese teaching and lances, have been decidedly declined, the emulation without at all endangering the which the risk of failure is much greater. uneducated children of this Colony are girls. gives the rest of the day to English teach only way to remedy the existing state of discipline, to which Chinese boys are far Thus, the liberality of the Code appears to If I add here that nearly all these children ing, does not submit the result of the Chi- attendances, as regards St. Joseph's Col. more amenable than European youths. have engendered a mercenary spirit among 25. Under Class III of the Code, viz., for | many of the native masters of schools in

of these girls are not living with their own as it receives no grant for it. All the other of giving a whole heliday every Wednesday schools in which a European education is Class I, and it seems that this very scheme, given in the Chinese language, we had in which was introduced to raise the standard though of tender age, and live under a sort devote the whole of their school hours exof servitude, the need to provide for their clusively to English teaching. The Central class also the Victoria Schools, as they are ducted by the Basel Mission in the Hakka these schools in Class I are concerned. education becomes even more apparent. School surrenders 21 hours each day to under the patronage of the Roman Catholic dialect, and one by the Berlin Ladies' liable to an abuse tending to lower the Although the Chinese are, as a rule, very Chinese teaching. Under these circum- Mission, although these schools do not Society in the Punti dialect. One of the standard of education materially. Although anxious to send their own children to stances it seems to me that the above de- teach religion at all. This latter point Basel Mission schools is a day school for the number of these schools and the numschool, they do not care to give their pur- tailed results of the Central School examina- gives the Victoria Schools so far an ad- boys, the other a boarding school for girls, bor of their scholars has very largely inchased servant girls any education. It is tions, which, with the exception of the case | vantage, as more time is given to secular | The boys' school of the Basel Mission, with | creased since 1876, yet the subjoined against the interests of the employer to of the Lower School, compare favourably instruction, but the entire absence of re- an enrolment of 47 hoys, presented only 19 figures show that the number of schoolars send them to school. I am no advocate of with results of most Grant-in-Aid schools, ligious teaching deprives, in my opinion, boys, of whom 18 were present, for ex- annually brought forward into the two compulsory education, but I think the pe- are satisfactory. This favourable result, the Victoria Schools of the educational amination, the remainder having either highest standards of the Code has consider-

7.4	71W F		VICE	93 T.	
1876,	•••	•••	•••		45
1877,					31
1878,	•••				25
1879,		***	•••		17
1880,			•••	***	20
1881,	•	•••	***	•••	28

I have the honour to be.

Your most obedient Servant E. J. EITEL Inspector of Schools. Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The following report appears in the form GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.

March 3rd, 1882. Six.-I have the honour to forward you the report of the Government Normal

School for the year 1881. This School was started in the month of Out of this number, seven are still

wishing them to attend. 27. All the remaining Grant-in-Aid To till up the three vacancies which then schools are worked under Class I of the remained to make the full complement of

> other three remained. To bring the Students under closer scrutiny and supervision, also to enable them to assist one another in their studies. and thus make progress, by studying, out of school hours, together in one schoolroom, undisturbed by any noise they would probably be subject to at home, they were allowed to take up their residence at the School, where they can conveniently study at their own desks, having all their books and other requisites at hand.

In December, after three months of probation, the ten Students were examined schools are under the superintendence of a by the Inspector of Schools and passed

Of these ten Students, nine were formerly pupils at the Government Central School. The other one was a pupil of the Government Elementary School at Saivingp'un. As a proof that the School is looked upon favourably both by the students and their parents or guardians, I may mention that three of the ten Students had already left school and were earning a competency for themselves. One of them had passed the examination for a Sergeant interpreter in the Police department on a salary of twenty dollars (\$20) a month. Another was a clerk in H. M. Naval Yard at a salary of fifteen dollars (\$15) a month, and the other was cashier and clerk in a store.

The school premises at present used for the Normal School are very suitable, as they are situated in a guiet spot out o the city; the school-rooms are large and healthy, and the number of boys, who attend the Elementary Day School to which the Normal School is attached, form an

ample quantity of material for the Students to practice on, under my supervision. If the Government could see its way to build quarters for the principal over the present school-rooms, a great advantage would be gained, as then the private studies of the Students, both in the morning and evening, could be better supervised by the

Principal. Now that the Students have settled down mind that for the first period, at least, a

I have the honour to be.—Sir. Your obedient Servant. A. J. MAY.

Inspector of Schools.

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